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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
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IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,982.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers,	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with	Tons,
1913				
21st June	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA	12500		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Decr.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th "	CALEDONA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

St amer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	..	8th July 1913

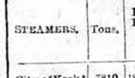
For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



IN LIEU TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 19th June,	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 20th June	1 0 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 19th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	" 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
17th June, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Malles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 "	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9909	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw†	9030	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 "	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	423	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

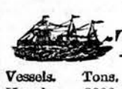
For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

SHIPPING.

"ROYAL PRINCE."

SAILING from BOMBAY about June 20th has splendid passenger accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Electric Lights and Fans. Stewardess carried.

Fares { .... to Port Said, Rs. 300 / to Genoa .. Rs. 350

For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV. FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Soumbaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (P.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohame
Harbin	Peikin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyaang	Tihling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 109,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

WHY IS A RING?

A *circle* is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

There is an old custom in the Isle of Man, writes Mr. Cyril Davenport in his book on Jewellery published by Methuen and Co., according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope and a ring. With the sword, she might cut off his head; with the rope, she might hang him; or with the ring, she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted

In composition of colour, figure and "multitude in unity" we have an unparalleled collection to choose from of the most

BEAUTIFUL RINGS
SPARKLING WITH LUSTRE

of excellent workmanship and distinctive design which cannot but command notice in these days when considerable critical attention is accorded to the highest forms of art productions.

The ENGAGEMENT RING is undoubtedly the most interesting of all objects of present day jewellery, because of the universal and sympathetic interest which attached to it, and by reason also of its being really a product of civilisation and refinement.

The diamonds used in the rings we offer for sale are cut on Scientific principles by which they gain much lustre, and the beautifully polished surfaces and depth and richness of colour of the varieties of coloured gems used will help to stimulate the highest artistic appreciation of our

RINGS OF BEAUTY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable,
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON,"

ARRIVED on 16th instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE MESSRS. BHAICHAND KARAMCHAND & CO.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in the issue of this paper of this date over the signature of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., attorneys for Messrs. BHAICHAND KARAMCHAND & Co., we are instructed by our clients Messrs. GORDHANDAS KHATTAU to notify that the statements contained in that notice are not only misleading but also untrue. Our clients have not demanded as alleged, a single pie from Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., to redeem their parcels Nos. 290 and 197 beyond what is justly due having regard to the advances made to them by our clients. These dues Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., have failed to pay, though repeatedly requested by our clients to pay them, and our clients therefore advertised the parcels for sale by public auction, on the 14th instant, as they were entitled to do under the terms of the consignment note signed by Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., when the parcels were deposited with our clients. On the 13th instant, that is to say, one day previous to the date of the auction sale, we received on behalf of our clients a very long letter from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., containing various incorrect statements and untrue allegations to which it was considered by our clients that a reply should be sent before the auction sale was held. We accordingly wrote under instructions from our clients to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., on the 13th instant, that as there was not sufficient time to reply to their letter in detail, our clients would arrange to postpone the sale from the 14th instant to the 21st instant and this was accordingly done. Although this letter was delivered to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., on the 13th instant, they have inserted a notice under date the 14th instant in the public Newspapers insinuating that as a result of a threat by their clients of legal proceedings for damages against our clients the sale was stopped and the advertisements thereof withdrawn. We are lastly instructed to notify that the auction sale of parcels Nos. 290 and 197 will take place on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the auction Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., and that an additional parcel, namely Parcel No. 69 which Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., have also failed to redeem, will be offered for sale at the same time.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1913.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisements which have appeared in the daily papers over the signature of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers of Bombay, announcing under instructions from Messrs. GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, the sale by Public Auction at 3-30 p. m. TO-DAY, (SATURDAY, the 14th instant), of parcels of pearls bearing Nos. 290 and 197 belonging to our clients, Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., we are instructed to notify that our clients have always been ready and willing and have repeatedly offered both personally and tendered through us the amount due to Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau in respect of the said consignments but that the said Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau have persisted notwithstanding such offers in demanding larger sums than are actually due to them in respect of the said parcels and have wrongfully and improperly and in breach of their Agreement so dealt with and in said advertisements against published the same. Our clients have given notice to our clients, hold them liable for damages and the said advertisements have been stopped.—Dated this 14th day of June 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
Attorneys for WADIA & Co.,
Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

"SIMPLY PERFECT"

is the universal verdict as to the second part of

QVO VADIS?

The first part was great, but now the interest is more intense and the incidents are more thrilling even than before—this week you see the

BURNING OF ROME

AND

THE HUNGRY LIONS.

Fill programme besides, including the

ROYAL GERMAN WEDDING.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Performances every evening at 7 p. m. and 10 p. m.

A Magnificent Programme with novel and interesting features.

THE
6 BUTTERFLIES
In Dainty Viennese Dances.

THE ROSE TRIO
FRAULEIN DIAMOND
Mlle. FRANCOIS
4 SISTERS DUBARRY
Speciality dancers.
Mlle. BIBI JAN,
A superb exponent of Turkish dancing.
MISS SYBIL GARRARD
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON
MISS JESSIE GILLEY
MISS IRENE DELMAR
All specialite dancers.
THE FAMOUS
JACKOVLEW TRIO
acknowledged by Press and Public the most wonderful dancers seen on any stage in India.
Mme. JACKOVLEWA
The superb singer of Russian ballad and operatic selection.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As 8; Gallery, As 4.

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MULTICOLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

A process by which photographs are produced in the natural colours.

A magnificent Studio on a large scale will shortly be opened at the Premises attached to the Royal Opera House, and charges will be very moderate.

Rs. 15 and upwards for half a dozen copies.

Specimens on view at the Foyer of the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE-PLAY

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

A complete realization of Rose Hartwick THORPE'S CHARMING VERSES.

The Programme also includes:—

1. HOW SHE WON HIM ..... (Comedy.)
2. LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM ..... (Drama.)
3. BABY'S FIRST OUTING ..... (Comic.)
4. WILLY THE HUNTER ..... (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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1913

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SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1283.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 2 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

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Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

S. S. "ADALIA."

WANTED, 3RD OFFICER, for the above Steamer, to join her at Mormugao, about 22nd inst. Apply KILLICK NIXON & Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WANTED.—Additional number of competent and well experienced DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS, able to speak fluent English, and A SUPERVISOR, accustomed to figure work.

WANTED.—A KEEPER to supervise the execution of the orders on the Stage, one with knowledge of Electricity prefered. Apply personally between 4 and 5 p. m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

WANTED.—A DESPATCH CLERK who can well understand the business of filling and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. C, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years' contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets, need only apply in own writing, stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. A, care of this Paper.

GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED, for European concern, must be competent with practical experience and furnish guarantee for Rs 2,000. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of recent testimonials, state salary, and when available to "TALLY", Box No. 97, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press, to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box No. B, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, for four months, from 1st July, FURNISHED BUNGALOW (two storeys), at Pali Hill. Large Dining and Drawing Room, three Bedrooms. Stabling for six. Rent moderate.

Apply No. 112, care of "Bombay Gazette,

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Tribhowandas Jivraj Thakkar, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th June, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 4,659 as per list.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale and the list of the outstandings, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Kambekar Street, near Jackeria Musjid.

Under instructions from the Transferees of mortgage and on account and at the risk of Hoorbai, widow of Moosa Joosab, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.). the following valuable landed property on the premises on exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 18th day of January, 1911, and expressed to be made between Manjibhoy Karim of the 1st part, the said Rai Hoorbai of the other part and the Transferees of the third part:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2994 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2545, and Street Nos. 205-7, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarukhia on the East by a sweeper's passage on the South by the property of Haji Vahidina Haji Ebrahim, and on the West by the said Kambekar Street, and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Hoorbai and her tenants.

For futher particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 20th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near the Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale) Valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved furniture, rich table ornaments, Majolica and China vases, rich oil paintings, handsome table clock by Marcks, chiming every quater hours on Westminister chimes, Rose and Co.'s square piano, cottage piano by Rud Ibach John, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, jeweller's scale with cabinet stand, glass fish bowl, 40C days time piece, English palm stands, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large ice box, Singapore cane furniture, glass bead chicks, copper utensils, etc.

The property of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Manager Curimbhoy Mills, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 129 cases of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentation.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, a consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata vases, jardineer, coros, flowerpots, umbrellastands, buckets, real-Satsumaware, cut velvet cushion covers, brocade, cushion covers, cotton crape, kimonos, silk skirts, vests, shawls, satin table covers, satin piano covers, brocade borders, satin curtains, kaki monos embroidered pictures, works of art on silk and satin, gold embroidered screens, Kutani teasets, Awaji and Imari vases, jars, jardineers, plaques, tea cups and saucers, koros, brass tobacco boxes, teaboxes, candlesticks, trays antimony and brass bells, lampshades, bowls, tobacco boxes, brass gongs, vases, tea cups, coffeepots, teapots with alcohol lamps, assorted Japanese scent, old China porcelainware, specially selected Satsumaware, porcelain-figures and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Bros., in Sassoon Dock, at Colaba, on account of the concerned.

P—10 bales long stapled Porbunder cotton

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw 3,504 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Natal with a cargo of Coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,138 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of London 6,693 tons, Captain G. Whish, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow etc, with a general Cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co, steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain C. Scott arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general Cargo.

The B I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons. Captain H. Carrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salveson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber and passengers.

The steamer Lancefield, 3,671 tons, Captain J. H. Meikle, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, 3,052 tons, Captain H. R. East, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Madras, with a general and same bottom cargo

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons. Captain J. Kinnaird, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

The Japan Line steamer, Penang Maru, 3,273 tons, Captain J, Nopns, sailed yesterday for Kobo with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 14th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S ufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 16.

Aviemoor .....2382 Koepod ..Bankura ...1905 Whytehead...M M and Co
Bahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...Strs Ld
Benare .....1952 Jones.....T M & Co
C. Rodcliffe . 3675 Mathews .. T M & Co
Cairnross ....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & C
Carthusian .. ..4576 Davies.....T M & Co
City of Agra... 3036 Buck...K Nixon and Co
City of London ..5693 Whish .....K N and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Dimmoor.....2290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Farara .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ..F F Campbell and Co
Hindoo ..... 3156 Groves...J Finlay and Co
Islawi..... 1604 Hughes ....T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry ..... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlie ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Muttra.....2985 Corey.....M M and Co
Taiyoa ..... 2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & C
Nurani .....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
Norfolk.....Bachley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Renwick .. ..M M & Co
Residar .....3091 Jones ... ... T M and Co
Romera.....31-9 Burns...W and A G and Co
Ryebe gen..... 2855 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Rotenfels ..3890 G ose .....W and A G & Co
Sutherland . 2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwanenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Steph notis ...2284 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Sundar.....3957 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Sangola .....3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Perlope 1989 Roberts.....G & A G & Co.
Uriana.....3383 Pratt ..... M M and Co
Vellore ....168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Widenfels 2709 pillmann ...W A & G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata...	3467	Smith ..	Antwerp ...	20 6	M M and Co
B Trecarrell ...	2479	Lower..	Port Said...	2 -6	Ralli Brothers
C&E Havraise ...	3549	Salido ..	Dunkirk...	1 -6	M Marsimes Co
D&E Delta...	4780	Martin	Aden 21-6		P & O Co
F Clan Leslie ...	2499	Henderson...	Tuticorin	23-6	J F and Co
G Kanzler.....	1865	Schopp...	Durban...	21-6	A S Co
H Bahmani ...	1872	...Mc Intyre	...Jeddah...	19-6...	T M & Co
K Koronna ..	2287	Purkis...	Dunkirk .	21-6...	W & A G and Co
M Clan Macintyre...	3 52	East...	17-6	J F & Co	
N Ilwen	2615	Jenkins...	.....	J F and Co	
O Ville-de-Bordeaux...	3004	Giulloh	J M & Co		
P Clan Macfarlane...	3107	Swanston...	J F & Co		
Q Bankura ...	1905	Whytehead...	Busreh...	19-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona.....	2388	Divers.....	L'pool ...	21-6	W & A G & Co
2 Olympia.	2639	Kinnaird...	Marseilles ..	17-6	W and A G and Co
5 Markomannia...	2840	Fapps...	Hamburg ...	20-6...	W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...	3627	Heipers...	Karachi...	22-6	W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....	3515	Coull.....	20-6	.....	K N & Co
9 China	4161	Tocque	...	P & O Co	
10 & 11 Nordmark	3173	Leining	Kar chi...	18-6...	W and A G and Co
12 & 13 India ...	Talbot ...	London.....	23-6	P & O Co	
14 Linga	231	Butler	Karachi .	20-6...	M M & Co
15 Lancefield...	3671	Meiklo...	17-6	J F & Co	
16 Zamoni.....	2472	Driver...	18 6...	T M & Co	

H W V D

Kasara ..... 505 Morrison .....Busreh ...19-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Ujina .....3428 Hill .....M M and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa.....950 Penny..... M M and Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
15	Hild.....	Salveson ..	B'gkok, May 20
	Muttra.....	Carey	M'mein, May 2.
	Sangola	Scott	C'utta, M y 22
	Hindoo	Groves...	H ll, May 5
	Clan Shaw...	Hunter ..	P Natal ay 27
16	C of London.	Whish	G'row, May 13

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Penang Maru	Noma	Kobe

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macintyre, East, for Antwerp via Madras.
" Lancefield, Meikle, for Baltimore.
" Olympia, Kinnaird, for L'pool, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf.
" City of London, for Liverpool.
" Rotenfels, for Hamburg, etc.
" Hild, for Bangkok.
" Capri, for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 14th instant and is due here on the 17th instant. The same Co's. steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden on Sunday the 15th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant in the morning. The same Co's. steamer Vorwaerts, left Trieste on the 12th instant, and is due here about the 3rd July.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 16

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—3 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales wool, H Chogmal; 27 bales wool, R Agarchand; 50 bales wool, D Nagjee; 22 bales wool, Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Havraise s—3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEWYORK.

Yeddo s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 100 cwts gum Arabic, J Cooverji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Cairnross s—4,514 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 12,001 cwts cottonseed, R Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vissanjee; 4,027 cwts cottonseed T Toolsidas; 12 tons logs of wood, P A Kulkarni.

FOR LONDON.

India s—500 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Bordeax s—22 cwts linseed. 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Koranna s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 7,500 cwts crushed bones, 400 cwts bone meal, J Livingstone and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—Hamburg 40 bales cow hides H. Gannon and Co; 200 bales cotton, 880 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.

Nordmark s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 500 tons manganeseore, T Morrison and Co; 8,000 rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Royal Prince s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 51 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 120 cwts gum kodaya, G Sojpal; 37 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cottonfly, 51 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy 102 cwts Arabic, S K Khona and Co.

Markomannis s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 985 cwts groundnut cakes, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banacre s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Benacre s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Zanoni s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—100 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—200 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 14 bales drill plans, J Allarakhia; 5 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 32 cwts dry fruits, D Passoo and Co; 4 pots perfumery oil, E Abdulaly; 2 cwts genda horns, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Capri s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 2,900 bales cotton, M Amersay and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

Steamer Bankura from Busreh Agents—M M and Co 17 bundles fish, 1,630 bags sardines, 3 bundles sharkfins, 3 bags almonds, 1 bags raisins, 2 bundles skins, 330 skins, 828 bags dates, 353 bundles wool, 15 bundles specie, 5 bags sajeera, 2 cases ghee, 67 jottas cotton.

Steamer Wildenfels from New York Agent—W A Graham and Co 10 barrels rosin, 137 crates 8 cases cement, 7 cases soap, 50 cases paper. 10 cases animal oil 11 cases black lead, 482 barrels 101 cases lubricating oil, 6 barrels, 12 barrels grease.

Steamer Kasara from Busreh Agents—M M and Co 2,987 skins 150 bkts dates, 526 bundles wool, 18 bundles specie.

Steamer Hilk from Bankok Agents—Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co 2 pieces ivory, 2 bales cotton, 5 bales silk, 3 bales gunny bags, 2,102 pieces teak squares, 856 pieces teak planks, 49,453 pieces 3,453 bundles teak scantlings, 91 pieces yang squares.

Steamer Muttra from Rangoon Agents—B I S N Co 18,158 bags rice, 834 bags cottonseed, 68 bags red peas, 5 chests tea, 5,243 bundles 13,593 pieces wood building.

Steamer Claushaw from Durban Agents—W and A Graham and Co 5,216 tons coal.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT DADAR.

An enquiry was opened at the Morgue, yesterday morning, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, touching the death of a labourer named Bala Sadu, who was killed by the fall of the wall of a house under construction at Portuguese road, Dadar.

It appeared that about 11 a. m. on Sunday, nine lab urers were working on the bath-rooms at the rear of the chawl, when that portion gave way. Seven men escaped. One of the men, the deceased on whose body the inquest is being held, died, and another labourer named Mula Bhica was seriously injured and is now lying in the Sir J. J.Hospital undergoing treatment.

Moroo Succarsm, the mistry of the building said that the engineer from whom he received instructions came to the place accompanied by the Municipal Engineer about 5 minutes before the collapse occurred. They inspected the building and everything appeared all right. The walls that collapsed were exposed to the rain. Further enquiry was adjourned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DeCOURCY—At Wellington, S. India, on the 4th June, the wife of Captain the Hon'ble M. W. R. deCourcy. Brigade-Major, Southern Brigade, of a daughter.

WAGSTAFF—At Arcadia, Simla, on the 11th June, the wife of Capt. C. M. Wagstaff, Royal Engineers, of a son.

TAYLOR—At the Nursing Home, Kasauli, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. G. Taylor, C.V.D., Ferozepore, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Darken not the brightness of your grey hair by sin.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Delta" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st B tn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Saltar, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Two-Step...Teddy Bears Picnic ...Bratton
Overture .. L'Amour au Village . Bouillon
Valse .....Venus on Earth .....Lincke
Selection...Gaiety Echoes ..... Godfrey
Intermezzo, Cupids Garden .....Eugene
Selection...The Thistle .....Myddleton
Japanese...
Romance, Poppies .....Moret

HASANBAD FAIR.—This annual Mahomedan Fair commences to-day and will last for five days.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.—One Gordhandas Ruttonsey, a commission agent, has reported to the Police that on Sunday, between 1 p. m. and 7 p. m., while his wife was away from home, ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500, were stolen from a box. The flat is on the second floor of a building in Masjid Road.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	June	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
Tuesday..	17	m	10	45	28	4
			10	18 a	25	10
Wednes...	18	m	11	30	28	8
			11	5 a	25	9
Thurs ...	19	m	0	11 a	28	10
			11	49 a	25	8
Fri	20	m	0	49 a	28	9
Sat	21	m	0	30	25	6
			1	25 a	28	5
Sun	22	m	1	9	25	3
			1	59 a	27	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	June	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
Tues.....	17	m	3	35	15	5
			4	40 a	20	0
Wed.....	18	m	4	20	16	3
			5	28 a	19	9
Thurs ...	19	m	5	2	15	4
			6	12 a	19	6
Fri ...	20	m	5	42	15	7
			6	53 a	19	4
Sat	21	m	6	20	16	1
			7	32 a	19	3
Sun	22	m	6	66	16	8
			8	11 a	19	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
18 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
19 (Thursday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
20 (Friday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
21 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
22 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 17th, 11h. 35-7m, p.m. Last Quarter, 25th 11h. 10-8m. p.m.: New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36-2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 8h, 7-8m, a. m.

CORRESPONDENCE..

OUR CITY'S SAMPLE VEGETABLE MART.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Opposite the Victoria Gardens, there is a small lane which is an entrance to an open plot of land where a large number of carts come every night from the suburbs bringing all sorts of vegetables and fruits for the consumption of our hungry city for the day. The place is so small that it is impossible for the large number of carts and hundreds of people that gather there for business every morning from 2 a.m. to 10 a.m. even to stand there and transact their business. This seems to be a private plot of land used as a market, the owner receiving certain fees from the carts and the people who bring vegetables in baskets on their heads for sale. Owing to the smallness of the place, the crush there in the ordinary times is impossible to describe, and I would ask the reader to imagine the crush when the mangoe season is in full swing as nearly a hundred carts come there fully loaded with mangoes from the suburbs have also to be accommodated. It is a pity that a city like Bombay should let the matter stand as it is. The present space would have been thought sufficient twenty years back, but to let the same space and conditions prevail at present and for the future is gross negligence. The filthy state in which you see the bazaar every morning would kill a Bacteriologist on the spot through mere fear of his meeting ten thousand and one kind of odours and bacteria. Are there any Corporators holding seats from Byculla Ward in our Corporation, and if so do they know that some such place as described above exists in their Ward ?—Yours, etc.,

I DOUBT IT.

Bombay, 14th June.

THE HARDINGE BIRTH-DAY.

The Secretary of the Ghat Koper-Kirol Residents' Association writes that the association will hold a public gathering on the 20th inst. to distribute sweets, pictures and books amongst the children, numbering about 500. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay, has received the following further contributions towards their Fund :—

Previous total, Rs. 8,325-10; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Rs, 50; Messrs. Gordhandas Khattav and Mulraja Khattav, Rs. 50; Mr. Dhanji Mulji, Rs. 31; Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, Mr. J. Crerar, Mr. Odhavjil Devji Premji, Mr. Framji, Hormasji Bamanji Setna, Mr. S. S. Patkar, each Rs. 25; Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, Messrs. Bhadra and Murzban, Mr. Sheriff Devaji Kanji, each Rs. 20; the Hindu Staff, Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Mr. Purushotam Vishram Mawaji, Mr. Rutonsee Mooljl, each Rs. 15; Mr. Siddick Jaffer, Rs. 11; Mr. Cawasji B. Setna, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Mr. Harischandra L. Cawly, Money Order, Mr. A. P. Cama, R. B. Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Mr. Thakarsey Hirji, Mr. Kershetji Rustomji Dadachandji, each Rs. 10; R. B. Anandarao R. Talcherkar, Mr. D. N. Kurlawalla, Mr. A. Dadabhoy Navaroji, Mr. Ratilal Gordhandas Parekh, Shet Nanibhoy Gokuldas, Mr Pelatdas Daulatram, One friend, Mr. Narottamdas Bhau, A friend, Mr. Shapurji Bilimoria, Mr. Rustomji H. Rao, Messrs. A. B. Karsandas and Co. each Rs. 5; Collections below Rs. 91-12. Total Rs. 8,954-6.

Public are requested to send their contributions promptly to the Secretaries of the Committee to their office address, which is 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keopruli), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (8-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for Islands Metelin, Thasso, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikaria, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Frontier Force Dinner will take place at Simla on the 4th July, Major General Birdwood presiding.

The Rev. E. F Waddy writing to a Ceylonese gentleman in Colombo, has offered to bring a good Australian team to Ceylon next December if the expenses of the visiting team will be guaranteed. A meeting to consider the proposal has been called.

Though sweet potatoes are not appreciated as an article of diet in Rangoon, the Jail Superintendent has found them very effective in eradicating scurvy which broke out among the prisoners there last year. The cheapness of the potatoes has hitherto prohibited them from entering European households, an indication that the cooks of the Burmese capital are just as keen as their Indian brethern to preserve the statutory limit of bazar prices.

The Simla correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"Speaking of Annandale it may be mentioned that the story which has gone the round of the Indian papers to the effect that one of the so-called greens on the Annandale golf course had been dug up and a banner with 'Votes for Women' left to mark the place appears to have been a pure invention—at least no one in authority knew anything of the occurrence, and it seemed to be rather a work of supererogation to dig up any portion of the Annandale course."

M. Foucher, who is to collaborate with Dr. Marshall, of the Indian Archæological Department on the results of the investigations of the Sanchi tope in Bhopal, is perhaps the best living authority on Buddhist statuary. His well-known work is the "Art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara," a magnificent illustrated book on Buddhist sculpture of what he calls the Gandhara or Kandahar school. M. Foucher shows that the indigenous Buddhist art of India did not attain its zenith till after the accession of artistic help from the Greek converts to Buddhism.

A Mussoorie correspondent woefully points out that there is no limit to the numbers of useless followers taken up to the station from the plains by Indian gentlemen. It is stated that the practice is not only becoming a serious nuisance, but also a menace to the public health, the accomodations of servants' houses and compounds being stretched to their utmost limits. Indian gentlemen, it should not be forgotten, are so bound down by custom that they can hardly be expected to take the initiative which really lies in the hands of the municipal authority.

It says a good deal for the enthusiasm of golfers that links should ever have been established at Senchal, near Darjeeling. The course is naturally a small one and on one side a khud of some five thousand feet is well calculated to test the nerve of the player. Being some five miles from Darjeeling itself the course is not very well patronised, most residents preferring to enjoy the many attractions to be found nearer home. On holidays during the season, however, there is always a fair crowd on the links and during the month of May an interesting Bogie competition was held for a handsome cup presented by the Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

Lord Hardinge, it is announced, has become a member of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentishmen. It would be interesting to ascertain His Excellency's views as to whether he should be classified with the first or the second category of the Association; for the distinction between the Man of Kent and the Kentishman is a matter of controversy among the historians of the "Garden county." Some assert that the Man of Kent is an inhabitant of the Isle of Thanet, the first British home of the English who came over from Jutland with Hengist and Horsa. Others point to the Weald as his domain, while others again place the two clans east and west of the Medway, respectively. Whatever the real distinction may be, Men of Kent and Kentishmen says the "Statesman" agree in claiming descent from the followers of the invading brothers whose traditional badge, the white horse, is borne to-day in every civilised city of the world upon the fore-front of that ponderous product of the county—the Rochester steam-roller.

The "Pioneer" remarks on the activity in the promotion of companies for making branch lines of railway in India. At the end of 1912, negotiations for the construction of feeder lines with an aggregate mileage of 1,496 were under consideration. The capital outlay involved was 7·88 crores of rupees, a sum so large that it cannot fail to attract attention. The return on this class of railway is so good that there are few better investments in India at the present time, and no difficulty is experienced in getting the capital. They are modest projects as a rule, but they serve an excellent purpose in developing local traffic. District Boards as well as private syndicates are showing eagerness to build feederlines and they are well advised to follow this course.

A Singapore correspondent writes to the "Asian :—"There is a lot of talk of owners selling off owing to the Betting Act. A good deal of that is natural irritation and bunkum, and some is truth, but it is not the reason for His Highness the Sultan of Johore disposing of his stable. I understand His Highness is getting a trifle tired of the little ins and outs of ownership when they involve the peculiar idiosyncrasies of jockeys in some instances; and in consequence his stable which includes Storey and Silver Hampton is, I understand, open for sale in India, and I believe Mr. Ferguson has matters in hand. The purchaser of Storey will get a real good horse. Silver Hampton is, I think, not as good as he was, but he will still win races and either of these should repay a careful purchaser. The loss of His Highness's stable will be considerably felt here, as he has always had good quality in his charge and he has never overworked his racers by sending them to meeting after meeting all over the country. What the future holds for us I do not know, but if Saronok continues on his present path, I should be very interested to see him entered for some of your meetings, to see how he shapes."

The Council of Native Education in Madras has sent round circulars to the Chairmen of Municipalities and Presidents of Taluk Boards on the subject of the spread of female education. The great drawback to the spread of this education on Hindu lines is, in the opinion of the Council, "that it is mainly in the hands of Christian Missionaries and that the teachers are not caste Hindus." The Council suggests that this defect may be remedied by the employment of teachers brought up in the traditional methods of imparting instruction, as well as by shaping the curriculum of girl schools according to the advice of elderly members of ladies' Associations which have been started in various places in the Presidency.

Dr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner, United Province, writes in the *Indian Medical Gazette*:—"I have been advised to publish an account of a remedy for prickly heat which I have used for some years with success. Make a solution containing:—Water 997 parts hydrochloric acid B. P. Fort, 2 parts, Corrosive, sublimate 1 part. Total 1,000 parts. The solution should be rubbed well in all over the affected parts twice a day, and allowed to dry on, if possible, under a punkah. If the skin is tender the solution may be washed off with water a few minutes after application. This treatment usually gives relief in a few hours and cures the disease in a couple of days. The skin remains liable to fresh attacks. Hence it is advisable to apply the solution at intervals of a few days during the hot weather."

The facts ascertained as to the etiology of beri-beri have prompted physiologists to inquire whether other cereals besides rice are deteriorated by modern processes of manufacture. It has long been known that the nutrient value of white bread is less than that of bread made from the whole meal, and recent investigations point to the conclusion that there are other foods which suffer by the removal of part of their natural material. The "British Medical Journal" states that these researches tend to show that "certain common articles of diet contain minute quantities of substances which are of so much importance in nutrition that their absence may prevent the normal growth of young animals, or lead to actual disease in them or in adults." The nature of these substances remains for the present a mystery, but the discovery of their existence will strengthen the position of those vegetarian enthusiasts who contend that the foods of the field should be eaten as nearly as possible in the state in which Nature has provided them.

Dr. Garfield Williams, nephew of Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y. M. C. A. gave an illuminating description of the spread of the movement in the Far East at a recent meeting of the Naini Tal branch. Immediately the movement had been recognised in America, Y. M. C. A.'s were planted all over the East, and in China and Japan at the present time there is hardly an important city where there is no depot. The Y. M. C. A. he said, had seen a new China rise there, and "it is very certain that it has had an enormous influence in this movement. When I was in Tokyo there were 7,000 Chinese students who were coming under the influence of the Y. M. C. A. These men were the backbone of this Chinese movement when they went back from Tokyo." Dr. Williams said the striking thing was that it had not done the same thing in India. There were several reasons for this. "In China," he said, "all there work is among natives, and they are producing fine Christian young men. In India they attempt to work among the Europeans, the Indian Christians, and the Domiciled community, and it may be that in the enormous amount of work there has not been sufficient concentration. But if possible the most important reason has been that there has been in India a tremendous lack of continuity in the work. Some of tht best men that America produced in the last twentyfive years have gone to the Far East and stayed there."

THE PUNJAB MARRIAGE MARKET.

Nowadays the advertisement columns of the autochthonous Press, especially of those journals conducted in English, have replaced the family barbers as intermediaries in matrimonial arrangements, says the "Pioneer." To such an extent is this the case that one such advertisement has recently been dignified by a notice in "Punch." It is a sure test that a practice has become established if the genial weekly of Bouverie Street, has taken stock of it. The Sub-Inspector of Police, who described himself as a boy of 36, strong, stout and beautiful, with a salary of Rs. 70 p. m. and good future prospects, deserved to be known to a wider circle than that which reads the columns of the paper in which he advertised his matrimonial wishes. Some cheap fun was made of his description of himself as 2 1-2 Ghar Kapur, which was taken to be some measurement round the waist. Nevertheless the fact that he announced himself to be a member of the Kapur section of the Dhai Ghar group of Khatris carried with it a clear meaning to the father of educated and well accomplished girls of 14 or over of the Khatri Waran. A similar advertisement put in for a "boy" aged 22 years, also young, healthy and handsome receipt of Rs. 110 per month and a perfect gentleman to boot. This individual, so young, so handsome and so well endowed, wanted a mate of a like type and asked that the girl besides being handsome and healthy, should possess all the qualities of a good wife. He also is a Dhai Ghar Kapur Khatri, though he does not say so in so many words. He notes that he will prefer a wife from the Tandan, Mehra or Khanna sections, the other three sections, of the Dhai Ghar Khatris, but adds that parents of liberal views may also apply "sharp" to "No.—care of the newspaper." The men of the 2 1-2 houses have a great choice of brides, in that they can marry girls not only from among the 2-1-2 houses, but from the 4 house group, the 12 house group and the 32 house group, but it is not unfair to presume that Tandans, Mehras and Khannas are preferred because the young ladies of those sections, unable to marry beneath them in the social scale, are expected to bring handsome dowries with them to their Dhai Ghar husbands.

Baking at Home
is becoming more and more popular thanks to
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
This is because Paisley Flour makes home baking easier and the bakings better raised and better flavoured.
And with Paisley Flour a great variety of dainty little cakes can be made quickly and successfully and eaten fresh from the oven.
There is an excellent selection of recipes for cakes and scones given in the Brown & Polson recipe book, gratis and post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Write for it *now*.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER
and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active,

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [June 16TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Gold Coins	Rs. 30,000	Marseilles	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	56	84,553
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	59,362

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913 5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 12th June 5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 4th June 7 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 35 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened easy at 1s. 3 15-16d. to 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d to 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

There was some demand for Bank remittance at the higher rates above quoted and these soon went off. There were few bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. July
Do. do Francs	...110 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai „	...193-4
Japan „	...119 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened irregular at 96 3-16 for Cash 96 1-8 for the first settlement and has fluctuated during the day closing as under. A small business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	2	0
Settlement	... „	96	1	0
2nd „	... „	95	15	0

BULLION.—

The markets for bar silver both in London and New York were unchanged on Saturday. The local market opened steady at 69 7-16 for the near settlement and advanced 1-8 during the day. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	9
Australian Gold	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	69	9	0
1st Settlement	... „	69	9	0
2nd Settlement	... „	69	12	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	78	15	0
1st Settlement March	... „	78	15	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	2	0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO.—" Declined owing to realization by some traders. The United States Signal Service predicts warm weather, which will do good."

WELD AND CO.—" Small market but steady."

HORNBY HEMELRYK.—"Financial outlook is improving day by day. We still recommend buying cheapest position Oct. Nov. 1914 under 6d. and have not changed our mind."

The home markets on Saturday closed steadier, though without any material change. The tone of the local market on opening this morning was decidedly steadier particularly for New Crop. Good Broach March was quoted Rs. 296 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 246. This rise is due to the continued break in the rains. Old Crop rates were about Rs. 2 higher. There is little business doing for forward delivery but sellers are not inclined to operate except at an advance in rates. In the bazaar there is some enquiry for New Crop. Ready cotton continues very steady with a moderate demand by exporters for high-class lots. Mills are also moderate buyers of Bengals. Oomras and stapled styles. Holders are firm, and in many cases are asking higher prices.

Little rain is reported in the cotton area. Prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	296	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... „	246	Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	297-8	June
do. Khamgaon Akola	..	257	do
do. Bengal	...	244	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	277	do
Good M G Coompta	...	282	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	277	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	271	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	284-5	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Strong
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·48	6·46	6·37
+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·24	6·17	6·13
+01	+01	+01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·12	6·12	6·13
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7	9	0 B.T.
September	... „	8	8	0 R.T.
May 1914	... „	8	15	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8	11	0 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat	„	8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutai	... „	50	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	„	64	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	61	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quiet :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pissi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	5	6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5	9	6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5	11	0

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,705
Bank of India	...	68
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	517 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	520
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3,200
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173
Bombay S N Ordy	..	230
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Treacher and Co	...	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	6 569	bales.
Wheat	...	...	19 522	cwts.
Linseed	...	...	17,740	„
Rapeseed	...	...	8,114	„
Gingellyseed	...	...	3,252	„
Poppyseed	...	...	2,378	„
Groundnuts	...	...	609	„
Castorseed	...	...	4,777	„
Rice	...	...	680	„
Myrabollams	...	...	16	„
Cottonseed	...	...	3,794	„
Mowrasced	...	...	526	„
Gram	...	...	3 653	„
Joowar	...	...	610	„
Maize	...	...	nil	
Barley	...	...	327	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, June 16

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July ...	6·47	6·48
July-Aug....	6·45	6·46
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·23	6·24
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·13
Dec.-Jan....	6·11	6·12
Jan.-Feb....	6·11	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·12	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st May 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,382,395 and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15).....	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England.....	1,730,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	1,008,363
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar. 1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	14,284,450
British Securities since purchased (cost price).....	1,659,577
Total ...	22,682,395

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
InJune1913				
Bengal ...	1035000	1429150	394450	.....
InJune1913				
Bombay ...	No	Sale.	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of June1918	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	4050000	6161375	2411375	.....
Rvd E'te To end of June 913				
Bombay..	No	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th June 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 14th June 1913:—

Liabilities.	June 7. Rs.	June 14. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	16814594	14765357
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	101074093	103695955
Post Bills.....	2899	3608
Sundries	3229414	3331091
	141720990	142396011
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	17899433	17647165
Other authorised Securities	418705	418705
Credits ou Govt. and other authorised Securities	23103036	21787239
Loans do. do....	36900763	3776022
Bills discounted and purchased	22393277	20700946
Dead Stock.....	258950	258683
Stamps	5415	5295
Bullion.....	438005	571548
Balances with other Banks	628203	527328
Sundries	912029	938088
Cash.....	38258434	41838814
Rupees.....	141720990	142396011

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th June 1913, as compared with the statement of 27th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 27. Rs. a. p.	June 10. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c..	23942192 15 3	25576036 13 3
Other Deposits, &c ...	167620457 4 0	17089033012 1
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	737031 9 6	1474644 12 4
Sundries	3002467 0 4	3046888 2 9
	233853018 13 1	239497930 8 5
Assets.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	15101700 0 0	15769385 0 0
Other authorized Investments ..	9347608 0 0	9218608 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	46285391 13 1	42620579 11 5
Accounts of Credit on do	40447565 4 10	41281099 8 1
Bills discounted, &c	38391322 13 7	38443360 15 7
Balances with other Banks.	2827954 14 8	2607348 12 5
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock .	2483471 6 9	2477091 15 8
Stamps ...	13075 13 4	12487 8 4
Sundries	370825 6 9	370995 6 9
	155228916 9 0	152800859 14 3
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	78584132 4 1	86686970 10 2
Cash, &c , at Branches.		
	233853018 13 1	239497930 8 5

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 4,33,360	Increase.
Office at Branches ...	12,00,514	Do.
Other Deposits	32,64,873	Do.
Post Bills.....	6,85,718	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	5,38,685	Increase.
Loans	36,94,812	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	8,33,534	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	52,088	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	48,42,690	Do.
Cash at Branches	32,60,117	Do.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 30th May, as compared with the statement of 14th June :—

Liabilities.	30th May Rupees.	14th June Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	14,99,960	14,99,980
Reserve Fund ...	1,00 000	1,0 ,000
Fixed Deposits ...	82,80,000	84,83,000
Current Deposits ...	20,70,000	22,28,000
Sundries ...	23,000	31,000
	1,19,72,960	1,22,91,980
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	38,96,000	30,60,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	51,42,000	57,40.000
Local Bills Discounted.	12,11,000	11,28,000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23 000	23,000
Sundries ...	1,10,000	1,00,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	15,90,960	13,10,980
	1,19,72,960	1,22,91,980

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th June, 1913.

384. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.

All Ranks are invited to attend.

385. Parade—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

386. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 19th instant.

Distance 300 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

387. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year, and for match firing.

388. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Thursday the 19th instant on account of public holiday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12⅝
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2140
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1467½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	114¾
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288¾
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	517½
Emperor Elward..	500	500	10	100
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	520
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	380
God Mobur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	620
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1500
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	190
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	163¾
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	750
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1395
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	132½
Swan...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile ...	500	500	20	1455
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	14½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	15
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	840
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	840
New Berar	500	500	40	5 7½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	600
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	141
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces..	25		4	97
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4 „	122

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	170
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	632½
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	204
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	230
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	28½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	20	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	176
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12 „	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	½ p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	340
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	850
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	71
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
O.	75	85	...	87½
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	217
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	173
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	215
Treacherand Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	62
	500	500	yr. 30	510

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Gold Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	387578	51157	336221
Value in rupees	24070032	2950246	21119836
To the end of the month of Apr. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	Do.	Do.	Do.
Value in rupees	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Imports.	Exports.	Silver. Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	3833105	198881	3434224
Value in rupees	6333303	525665	6307648
To the end of the month Apr. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	Do.	Do.	Do.
Value in rupees	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total. Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	30303390	3175911	27427497
To the end of the month of Apr. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	Do.	Do.	Do.
Value in rupees.....	Do.	Do.	Do.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

In the month of Apr. 1913.

Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—		
..... 619772	649722	
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts—		
2100088	589483	2689571
To end of the month of Apr. 1913,		
Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars —		
..... 649772	649722	
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.—		
2100088	589483	2689591
Coined and Examined.		
In the month of Apr. 1913.		
Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Rupees a		
3198019		3198019
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)		
506005	344745	850750
Coined and Examined.		
To end of the month of Apr. 1913.		
Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Rupees a		
3198019		3198019
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—		
506005	344745	850750

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

Lood Lamington took the chair on May 23 at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress and Education in India, held at the rooms of the Association, Cromwell Road. Among those present were the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Sir Frederick Lely, Sir James Wilson (honorary treasurer), Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Fox-Strangways, Mr. T. W. Arnold Miss Beck (honorary secretary), Mr. M. B. Tyabje, and a large number of Indian students. Sir Frederick Lely moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. T. W. Arnold and carried. Sir James Wilson, in presenting the balance-sheet, pointed out that there were about 1,000 Indian students in London, and they only had about a third of them as members of the Association. Lady Muir-Mackenzie moved a resolution expressing sympathy with all efforts for social reform in India, and especially those for the advancement of education among women and girls. Mrs. Fox-Strangways, in seconding, said that a nation which did not emancipate its women was only half educated. The resolution was carried. The chairman, in closing the discussion, spoke of the necessity for educating the women of India, and urged that it should be made possible that there should be one Indian script all over India. There were more alphabets in India than in the rest of the world, or had ever been in the history of the world, and that must be a tremendous barrier to literature and educational progress in India.

Regarding the rumoured appointment of Mr. H. J. Tennant, as Governor of Ceylon, the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs;—" I learn on the best authority that Mr, H. J. Tennant is not going to Ceylon. He cannot understand how the rumour ever came to be invented."

THE WEATHER.

FURTHER DECREASE IN THE RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 16.

There has been a further decrease in the rainfall and the Bay current is now only penetrating into Burma and North-east India, while the activity of the Arabian sea current is below normal.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the West Coast and local in Gujarat.

The principal amounts are :—

Victoria Point, six inches ;
Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyab, three ;
Rangoon, four ;
Sibsagar, two ;
Dhubri, Narayangunj, Mymensing and Bogra one ;
Cox's Bazar and Dinapur, three ;
Chittagong and Patna one and a half;
Darjeeling, six ;
Darbhanga, four ;
Ahmedabad, Marmagoa, Karwar, Cochin and Mercara one ;
Calicut one and a half.

The depression over North-east India, which moved towards the Darjeeling hills will no doubt disappear to-day. A trough of low pressure has moved northwards so putting an end to the easterly winds, which have recently been giving so much rain to Northern India.

Forecast :—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, North-east India, and the West Coast of the Peninsula with a few thunderstorms in the western Himalayas.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G'z. Hospl.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered 10 81	10 82	9·95	
Monday, 16th June	0·10	0·25	0·24
Total.....	10·91	11 07	10·19
Same date last year,	0·16	0·00	1·01
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 16.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date. 1911	Total Corpdg. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill,	0·09	6·67	7·06	0 88

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date, of the 16th June

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 10	9 11

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 15th	89·8	82·0	...	...
Jask ...	103·8	86·3	...	...
Muskat 15th ...	105·8	88·1	...	...
Multan ...	107·8	84·0	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	94·9	72·1	...	3·83
Lahore ...	97·9	77·7	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	102·3	77·0	...	0·15
Ambala ...	97·5	74·9	...	4·00
Delhi ...	99·0	76·3	...	2·97
Agra ...	104·5	77·0	0·03	0·52
Mainpuri ...	101·3	78·6	...	0·18

POONA SEASON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 15.

The usual difficulties over the calling question are appearing as they do every season. In Mahableshwar an excellent custom was started by ladies putting up their boxes in the club. What an advantage it would be if this were done in Poona, where one wastes so much time in wandering about looking for houses, only to be met by boxes. If only some one would be bold enough to take the initiative, and introduce the Mahableshwar custom here, they would earn the gratitude of Poona society in general. A great many ladies are, I think, ignorant of the fact that there is a book on the verandah of the gymkhana for the names and addresses of new arrivals. If this book were more generally used, it would greatly assist every one in paying their calls.

We are still having bye-days with the hounds. The master has just received a new draft out from Home, and he is anxious to see them all working together before he gives us the opening meet, which, I hear, will probably be in about a fortnight's time. Last Sunday morning they met at Kalas on the Alundi road, just outside the new Asylum. The master made a start at 5-45 in a slight drizzling rain. There was only a small field out including three ladies, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Mayer, and Mrs. Venn Ellis, all of whom are regular attendants at the meets. The Master drew some prickly pear on the right of the road. Hounds quickly pushed a jack out of covert, which after a sharp burst of 10 minutes was killed on the edge of the Alundi road. After this hounds ran a fox for 50 minutes, when scent failed, and they were taken back to the meet.

A small field of 20 turned out for the meet at Yerrowda on Thursday; it had been raining for two days on end, and the going was very heavy, and it continued to rain steadily nearly all morning. A jack was found in the babul plantation behind the jail, and, going in a large circle, was run into by hounds near the Asylum after about 15 minutes. The Master then drew back towards the jail, and viewed another jack which went off at a great pace towards The Sist rs. This run lasted 55 minutes when hounds lost their jack, the going being terribly heavy, and only four of the field were in sight at the end including two ladies (to their credit be it said) Mrs. Sweeny and Mrs. Atkinson,

To-day, Sunday, a field of 70 met at Kalas—almost a record for a bye-day before the opening meet, I should think. There was very little scent, and as a result they had a blank day.

On Saturday, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the kennels, where Captain Lucas and the hunt staff received them. Afterwards they motored to the Gymkhana, and had tea on the Beach.

The new Lunatic Asylum is a very imposing block of buildings and quite a landmark of Poona with its bright red tiled roofs and, being on high ground above the jail, it must be a very healthy spot for the patients. About 180 European patients arrived by special train from Colaba last week and were met by Captain Jagoe Shaw, the doctor in charge of the Asylum. The buildings have every comfort possible, including electric light and a thorough drainage system. It seems a pity that the Poona authorities cannot introduce an electric system for the whole of Poona. It would be such a boon for all the residents.

Poona hums with activity in the early mornings, those who are lucky enough to have no work to do before breakfast, may be seen in twos and threes on the rides getting their horses fit for the hunting or taking a constitutional ride. As soon as it is light, numbers of horses are at work on the race course. I am glad to see the syces no longer led the race horses in strings along the rides as they used to do, a custom which caused a good deal of inconvenience to the riding public. This no doubt is on account of a very strongly worded notice issued by Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate, warning owners and syces against this practice.

A curious accident happened on Thursday to a valuable waler belonging to Captain Lucas. The syce in the dark mistook the motor house for the stable, and backed the horse into it. Unfortunately the motor pit was open, and down went the horse. The pit was eight feet deep, and very narrow, and it was a long time before they were able to get the animal up with the aid of slings and a pully wheel. Though cut about a good deal, I understand it has received no permanent injury.

There will be a good many changes in Poona at the end of the season. We lose no less than three regiments, the Loyal North Lancs, the 12th Pioneers and the 127th Baluchis, all of whom will be greatly missed. Major-General Barter's time is up at the end of this month, when he will be relieved as Brigade-Commander by General Aitken from Ahmednagar. The former is at present officiating as Divisional Commander in place of General Barrett who is on leave. He is a staunch upholder of all forms of sport, and has been a great performer himself in its various branches.

The cricket season was to have started on Saturday, but the match had to be postponed as the ground was too wet. Practice at the Gymkhana nets goes on daily. There should be a useful addition to the presidency team this year, in Captain O. Goldie of the 10th Hodson's Horse, the Sussex player, who is one of the A. D. C.'s at Government House.

DEVONSHIRE RESIDENCE BURNED.

The residence of Lieut.-Col. Chesney (late 18th King George's Own Lancers) and Mrs. Chesney, at Whipple Wood, near Exeter, was destroyed by fire on May 23. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at £2,000. The outbuildings containing straw were all that were saved. The Exeter brigade attended the fire, but the thatched roof and old timber in the building were consumed before any effective extinghishing work could be done.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

WAGERING TRANSACTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday delivered judgment in the suit, in which Chogmal Balkisandas claimed from Jainnarayen Kanialal, the sum of Rs. 48,045-15-0, due to him on a business transaction.

The plaintiffs carried on business as seroffs "pukkas" adityas and commission Agents, in Bombay, and elsewhere, and the defendants did business at Cawnpore and Delhi, in the purchase and sale of cotton seeds and other commodities. In 1908-1909 the defendant, employed the plaintiffs as their agents in Bombay and to honour their "hundis"; on varying terms of commission on the goods they dealt in. Interest was agreed to be paid at the rate of As. 7, pies 9, per cent per month on both sides of the account. The plaintiffs acted as the agents and the defendants remitted to them their dues from time to time. In April, 1911, the defendants wrote to the plaintiffs asking them to send their accounts up-to-date and particulars of outstanding purchases and sales, stating that they had commenced new books. In that letter the plaintiffs were informed that they should act on the instructions of Guru Pratap and not of Mangalchand, one of the partners of the defendant's firm. In the fresh statement of accounts sent to the defendants was a transaction as to the sale of 800 tons of linseed and 200 tons of rapeseed for delivery in April. The defendants, it was stated, failed to arrange for the delivery of these commodities and to send instructions for their purchase, though they were repeatedly asked to do so and as the market was going up, the plaintiffs, through their attorneys, called upon the defendants either to buy or arrange delivering at the due date or to send to the plaintiffs at least Rs. 40,000 as margin money to secure the plaintiffs against liabilities. In that letter, the plaintiffs also demanded payment of Rs. 12,209-7-9 and interest in settlement of other accounts.

The defendants stated that Mangalchand was only a servant of the defendants in the Cawnpore branch of their firm and had no right to enter into any transactions with the plaintiffs, had further severed his connection with the firm. The defendants had examined the books of the Cawnpore branch and found no trace of any of the transactions mentioned in the plaint. The books showed certain "hundi" transactions. Further, all the transactions mentioned in the plaint were wagering transactions and no delivery was to be taken or given by either party or was even taken or given, and that these were a pure gamble in differences. The defendants and plaintiffs had had business dealings with each other for the last eight or nine years and during the last three years their mutual business was conducted on "hundis" and on these the plaintiffs were indebted to them to a large amount.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Mos, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Co., for the defendants.

His Lordship decreed in favour of the defendants, dismissing the suit, but no order as to costs was made.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Macleod stated that the plaintiffs only accepted a contract from other Marwaris doing a similiar business.

It would be noted that there was no rivity between these opposite contending parties and the defendants, and further according to the custom of the Marwaris transacting this business as established in Bhagwandas vs. Lanji was no obligation on the part of the plaintiffs to find buyers or sellers. As between themselves and the defendants the business was over, when an order for the purchase or sale was accepted, whether the defendants took the risk themselves or covered themselves by selling again was entirely within their discretion. The selling client could not claim as of right the benefit of any covering contract entered into on the same day as his sales. As stated by Scott, C. J. in Bhagwandas vs. Burjorji, "There are, in fact, no parties to the selling contract but the client and his aditia who is the buyer. The aditia is not the disinterested broker. He is a party to the contract whose intention may well be known at its inception. In that case there was a written contract in respect of 1,800 tons and an oral contract in respect of 2,200 tons between the client and the aditia. The first contract may have been in writing because the client was an outsider and not a Marwari, but, however that may be, it must now be taken as established by the authority of the Appeal Court that the legal relationship between the client and the aditia is that of vendor and purchaser, whether the contract is written or oral, or whether as in this case an order is sent by telegram and accepted by the aditia. There is the additional incident to the contract, that the aditia is entitled to charge commission and brokerage in addition to the price. If the client sends goods by the due date, the aditia is responsible for the prices whether he has covered himself or not. That the relationship of vendor and purchaser exist between the client and the aditia also follows from the decision of Chandavarkar J. in Bhugwandas vs Lalji, that the aditia having accepted a selling order from a client for a particular vaida is not obliged to accept a cross buying order from the same client. Then it might happen that as a particular vaida approached, the defendants might have accounts open with a large number of these constituents where the buying order had exceeded the selling or er or vice versa, while a number of accounts might be closed by an equal purchase or sale. At the sam time there could be a number of accounts running between the plaintiff's and the opposite contending parties, as some of which purchases and sales might balance each other, there might be an excess on one side or the other. If a constituent's account was open he was credited or debited with the separate numbers of tons at the vaida rate and open accounts with the opposite contending parties were settled in the same way.

The applicant vaida, the plaintiffs, made up the balance sheet of their dealings for that vaida. First, they credited the difference to be paid by the opposite contracting parties and the constituents, who had lost, and then they debited themselves with the difference to be paid to the contracting parties, and the constituents who had won. Under ordinary circumstances the winnings and losses should balance, but there would be a balance in favour of the plaintiffs representing the commission and brokerage, which they received for placing the orders of their constituents. If they had taken up any of the business themselves they paid or received the difference themselves.

After dealing with the evidence, His Lordship concluded by observing that there was not one circumstance to prove before his Lordship which could lead him to suppose that the plaintiffs and defendants had any intention of doing anything more than gamble on the rise and fall of the prices in silver, cotton, linseed and rape seed. The whole of the evidence was in favour of a common understanding that the parties should deal in differnces and settle in that way.

AN IMPOSTOR'S CONVICTION.

Among the appeals disposed of last week by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah was that of Hari Sakharam Savant, alias Chandrasen Gun Savant, who was charged before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri with having committed an ingenious and extraordinary fraud and was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

In November last, the accused went to the house of one Gangaram at Gohagar in the Ratnagiri District and represented himself as the 'private Kharbhari' of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior. The accused presented to Gangaram as one of his credentials a letter purporting to have been written by Gangaram's uncle, who is employed as the State Engineer at Kolhapur. In it, it was stated that the accused had been entrusted with the mission of selecting a bride for His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior. A daughter of Gangaram's relative, a police-patel, was mentioned as a suitable bride. The accused was to see the girl and examine certain marks on her palms. The letter also stated that the accused was to be paid Rs. 175 as "nazrana" in token of the betrothal. The accused made a pretence of selecting the bride and then prepared a list of ornaments and clothes, which His Highness was to present to her at the time of her marriage to His Highness. After the preliminary ceremony the accused demanded Rs. 175, the "nazrana" money mentioned in the letter. Gangaram paid the accused Rs. 125, and promised to pay the balance after seeing his uncle at Kolhapur. The accused who was asked to accompany the party to Kolhapur, pretended that he had a motor car waiting to take him to Ratnagiri on important business and did not accompany Gangaram to Kolhapur. The latter went to Kolhapur and found that the accused was an imposter and had cheated him by means of a fabricated letter.

Agreeing with the Assessors, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The accused was further ordered after release to report his residence or any change therein to the police for three years.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

DIVORCE DECREE.

Mr. Campbell, Barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Marie Fanny de l'Orme and applied to His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, that the decree nisi passed by His Lordship in December dissolving the marriage of his client with Frederick de l'Orme be made absolute. The order was granted to the petitioner in December on the ground of the husband's misconduct and ill-treatment. The parties were married in Bombay in 1903. His Lordship granted the decree nisi on the evidence of the petitioner only. The respondent was not present nor represented during the hearing of the application. The respondent had not put in any objection, and Mr. Campbell, in support of this, produced a certificate from the Prothonotary.

His Lordship, in making the decree absolute, observed that if either of the party wished to re-marry they could not do so until the expiry of six months.

CLAIM FOR RS. 30,000.

Mr Jardine appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and moved his lordship on behalf of Alli Manomed Gulam Hoossein and others, the plaintiffs in a suit in which Rs. 30,000 was claimed from Cassum Gulam Hussein. The defendant entered into partnership in 1889 with Goolam Husein Vira and others, and went on their behalf to Muscat. It was alleged that he misappropriated the amount claimed. A suit was filed in 1902, which, after having protracted for a long time, ended with an agreement by which Rs. 22,206 was due to the defendant.

Mr. Jardine moved for the filing of an award on the matter. His Lordship directed the motion to be adjourned for hearing.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In the suit by Maneckji R. Contractor against Bamanji R. Contractor and others a rule was granted on the defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed and why he should not be committed for contempt of Court. A consent decree was granted in the suit and the first defendant had agreed to pay to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla a certain sum, of which he paid Rs. 4,000 and the balance he deposited with the National Bank of India.

The rule came for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, who adjourned the hearing, in order to afford time to have it served on all the defendants.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A LESSON TO SERVANTS.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, the Fourth Judge disposed of a suit, in which an interesting point was involved as to whether a servant leaving his employment abruptly becaues he was suspected of misconduct or was afraid that he would be assaulted by his master could claim his wages for a month in the absence of notice.

Abdul Renman, a table boy, being suspected by his sahib of stealing money from his pocket, admitted one theft at least. He quietly left his master's house and sought police assistance to get back his things, etc. The master returned the things.

The servant sued his master for one month's wages which were due to him and for another month's wages for having been dismissed without notice.

His employer proved the payment of wages up to the time when the man left with the exception of four days and refused to give him anything more as he had left of his own accord out of fear. The judge disallowed the claim of the servant and ordered the master to give him four days' wages which the defendant had admitted he owed him.

The master informed the court that he would not have cared to defend a suit of this kind but he was informed by many of his European friends that most employers with a view to avoid the trouble of attending the court paid their boys' claims even when they were false, and thus servants were emboldened to run straight off to court.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SCANDAL.

IMPERSONATING A VOTER.

A J. P. CHARGED WITH ABETMENT.

A case of false personation and cheating at a Municipal bye-election was taken up for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. G. R Khairaj, acting Third Presidency Magistrate. In this case, Inspector Chapman charges one Ahmed Hajee Oomer, who is alleged to have personated one Cassam Hajee Moti a Municipal voter, in the bye-election for the Fort Ward which took place on the 5th instant. Mr. Nur Muhamad Hajee Dada, a Justice of the Peace, is alleged to have abetted the first accused in the offence and is, therefore, charged with abetment.

Mr. Crawford solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Messrs. Kapadia and B. T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Crawford, in laying the facts of the case before the court, said that this offence was committed in the recent bye-election in the A ward to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of a Municipal Councillor. The election took place on the 5th instant. There were two candidates, one of whom was Mr. J. B Petit and the other Mr. Byramji R. Jeejibhoy. In the voters' roll was one Cassam Haji Moti. He was the owner of a house in Bazaar Gate Street and he lived in Abdul Rehman Street. On the day of the election he was away from Bombay. He, therefore, could not vote at the election. But he was personated at the election by accused No. 1, Ahmed Haji Oomer. Accused No. 1 was taken to the booth by one, Cassam Haji Hussein. When he got at the booth he was handed over to Mr. P. D. Pandey, one of Mr. Petit's agents. Mr. Pandey took him to the issuing clerk and got him a voting paper in the name of Cassam Haji Moti and he signed in the name of Cassam Haji Moti in the register, and thus forged his signature. He then went to the polling officer and handed over the note signing again the name of Cassam Haji Moti in Guzerati. The polling officer found in the voting paper initialled in English "K. H. M." The polling officer, therefore, thought it necessary to obtain instructions from the Superintending polling officer, Mr. Banaji. Mr. Banaji went to the place and found that Mr. Byramji Jeejiboy was at that time challenging that particular vote on the ground, that the person who was to sign the voting paper was not the identical person mentioned in the roll.

The polling officer asked the accused whether he was the man mentioned in the roll and he replied 'yes.'

Mr. Nur Muhamad Dada accompanied the first accused and Mr. Pandey to the issuing officer and then went on with him to the polling officer. He charged the accused not only with personation but with forgery, cheating and giving false information to a public officer.

Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, was the first witness examined. He said that he remembered the challenge made by Mr. Byramji R. Jeejiboy on the vote of Cassam Hajee Moti. After enquiry he rejected that vote and owing to certain information received he placed the matter in the hands of the police.

Dr. N. E. Sukhya, a member of the Corporation, was the next witness. He said he was at the polling booth on that day. He saw the first accused at the booth. He was accompanied by accused No. 2 and another man. He saw them at Mr. Petit's booth, (a witness named Kassam Haji Hussein was called and was identified as the man with the accused. Witness told Mr. Nur Muhamad that accused No. 1 was not Cassam Haji Moti as he knew the latter. Mr. Nur Muhamad said that the man was Cassam Haji Moti. When witness told Mr. Nur Muhamad Dada that he was not the man, Mr. Nur Mahamad told him that he would get two voters for him Mr. Pandey was also with them when they went to the issuing officer. Witness did not know Cassam Haji Moti well, but he could identify him if he were brought before him.

Mr. Crawford called Cassam Haji Moti.

Mr. Kapadia said that the man should not be brought before witness but the latter should be asked to identify him from a crowd.

In the meanwhile Cassam Haji Moti came to the court, and Mr. Kapadia said that the mischief had already been done but asked the Court to note that Dr. Sukhya had said that he knew Cassam and he was older than the first accused and is about forty years. The man who came to the court was a comparatively young man. Continuing, Dr. Sukhya said that he went to Mr. Petit's booth on hearing the red capped man calling 'Cassim Haji Moti. He heard Haji Cassam Hussain saying to accused No. 2 "Here is Cassam Haji Moti". On the previous day he met the second accused at the Market when the second accused told him that he had secured three votes for Mr. Petit. He gave witness the names of the three persons and one of the three named was Cassam Haji Moti.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia Dr. Sukhya said:—Before the day of the election he and Mr. Jeejiboy were out on election business. He did not go to the second accused. He saw accused No. 2 at the gate of the Crawford Market. He was making enquiries of Mr. Byramji Jeejiboy about Mr. Nur Muhamad. He did not try to see Mr. Nur Mahamad before that. He did not go to the accused's shop, but he went to the shop of Hormaz Sherier, which, he learned, was next to the shop of the 2nd accused. He went to the shop of the 2nd accused and asked for Nur Muhamad thinking that the shop belonged to a man named Nur Muhamed Abdul Latif, who was a voter. He did not leave any note to the 2nd accused in his shop. He did not remember whether Mr. Byramji left any note for the 2nd accused. He went to Hormaz Sherier's shop for his vote. To his knowledge there had been no conversation about the 2nd accused in Hormaz Sherier's shop. When going over to other voters he (witness,) went to the market. At the market he enquired for Nur Muhamed Latif and no for the 2nd accused. When he met accused No. 2 at the Market he asked him "Can you help us?". He then told witness that he was helping Mr. Petit as he was his broker and he had already canvassed three votes for Mr. Petit. Witness then said that Nur Muhamad did not say that he was a broker but he gathered so from his conversation. Accused No. 2 told witness that he was a partner with one Bilimoria and Kimji Asar Virji who had some business with Mr. Petit. He gave the names of the three persons whose vote he said he had canvassed without being asked for by witness. Witness was at the booth on the election day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. He saw the 2nd accused at the booth during the whole time he was there. He could not have noticed if accused No. 2 had left the booth any time. Witness saw accused No. 1 brought to the booth between twelve and one o'clock.

Witness then described the dress the accused No. 1 wore on the day.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 21st instant.

THIEVING SERVANT HEAVILY SENTENCED.

POLICE COMPLIMENTED.

Soma Thukaram, who was employed as a servant under Mr. Harry Joseph Gleeson, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. residing at Colaba reclamation, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months on a charge of theft as a servant

On the 2nd May last about 9 a.m. Mr. Gleeson went out and on his return about three hours later found that his servant was missing. On opening his trunk he saw that a dispatch box containing currency notes and sovereigns of the total value of Rs. 820, had also disappeared and he reported the matter to the Police.

The Police in a few days traced the accused to Ahmednagar and recovered property of the total value of Rs. 650.

It appeared that the accused after leaving Mr. Gleeson's house went to the house of a cousin of his living at Mazagon, broken open the dispatch box there and taking the money in it threw the box into a neighbouring compound. He then paid a sovereign to the father of his relative at Mazagon, left for Dadar and having made some purchases took train to Ahmednagar. The police recovered three hundred rupee notes and some articles he had purchased with the money at the accused's house at Ahmednagar. Then after further enquiry, the police recovered Rs. 100 from one Sakharam at Kirkee, and a bicycle from another man named Bhagya, which the accused had purchased at Poona.

The accused had a previous conviction, which at the former hearing he declined to admit, but when yesterday the jail clerk was called to produce the jail books admitted the conviction.

The Magistrate said that the accused deserved a deterrent punishment. He complimented Inspector Guider who conducted the inquiry on the manner in which he had traced the accused and recovered the property.

Two of the accused's relatives, who took the money from the accused, are to be charged with receiving stolen property.

THE BALUCHI RAIDER.

A wondrous set of statistical tables has been prescribed for census purposes all over India, and of course the Census Superintendent for Baluchistan had to follow suit and endeavour to record the occupations of the people under the innumerable heads prescribed. Thus seekers after curious knowledge may be interested to learn that there are two hat, cap and turban makers; seven makers of toys, kites, cages and fishing tackle; six palki bearers; and 15 shampooers in the country. The Mari Balochs for their part unconsciously entered up a protest against the inadequacy of the classification prescribed, for, when asked their principal occupation, they began, Mr. Bray tells us, to put themselves down wholesale as "raiders," and if they mistook the word "asli" to mean "original" instead of principal there are plenty of men in Baluchistan, such as the Achakzai Pathans who derive their maintenance to this day from the pleasing occupation of highwaymen, burglars, cattle-litters and rifle-thieves. In all these branches they have made a speciality of their work, but as highwaymen they are specially artistic in their methods. While the gang as a whole lurks in hidding close by, one member of it squats by the roadside, counting his beads with an unctuous piety that always all suspicion, and keeping up a flow of devout ejaculations as wayfarers pass by. Along comes a caravan too strong to be overpowered. "Allah you numuna ya der di, chi pa kam nama be bolam?" "God is one, but His names are many! By which name shall I call Him?" bawls the holy man. And the caravan passes slowly and safely on, little dreaming that such innocent and devotional words have saved them from attack. Presently up comes another which ought to fall an easy prey. And at the words, "La ilaha illallah, Allah yau dai, par ra garzai." "There is no God, but Allah! Allah is One! So down on 'em!," out rush the gang, pounce on the travellers, strip them of everything they have on them and their camels of every load, bind them hand and foot, kick them blindfolded into a ditch, and go on their way rejoicing—"Civil and Military Gazette."

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a good muster of members and visitors at a meeting of the above Club held on the 15th inst. Proceedings opened with a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep for which D. Moir, R. L. Sherbrooke and A. Leeson tied and on shooting off in the next event, the latter was the winner, R. L. Sherbrooke taking second prize.

A Spoon Shoot followed, A. S. Knowles with 6 kills and 4 handicap making a possible and winning the spoon, A. Leeson with 9 kills coming second.

A competition for a handsome silver bowl presented to the Club by Messrs. Kynoch came next, the conditions being 10 birds at unknown angles, handicap, the bowl to be won three times in succession or five times in all before becoming the property of a member. Fourteen Shooters handed in their entries, but owing to the high wind scores ruled low, till the last team fired, when it was found that J. Moore with 7 kills plus two handicap, D. Moir with 6 kills plus 3 handicap and A. Leeson with 9 kills tied, and on shooting off, the latter a further score of 9 kills became entitled to hold the Cup and annexed the first prize in the Sweep.

A team shoot between sides selected and captained by H. A. W. Brent and A. S Knowles ended in a victory for the latters' team by a narrow margin of two birds.

A handicap sweep at unknown traps and angles followed which was won by A. Leeson with a straight run of 10 kills, Capt. Brownrigg and E. H. Burt dividing second prize with a score of 8 kills each.

The final event was a Double Rise Sweep, which was won by H. A. W. Brent, D. W. Johnstone taking second prize.

AHMEDABAD DEAF-MUTE SCHOOL.

The School for Deaf-Mutes, at Ahmedabad which is in the fourth year of its existence, has issued its report showing that in December last, the number of pupils was 24, 20 boys and 4 girls; 14 of whom were from the mofussil. The year opened with a net balance of Rs. 1,002, the total income was Rs. 1,638 and the expenditure Rs. 1,440. The principal need of the school is a well-ventilated and well-lighted building with accommodation "for boarders."

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1913.

GERMANY AND THE GERMANS.

MR. PRICE COLLIER, who wrote of England and the English and did no hesitate to criticise the ways of the West in the East, has latterly been studying Germany and the Germans. Incidentally he has devoted some chapters of his observations to the relations between Germany and England and Germany and America. Quoting Kant, that the English as a people, in their relations to one another are a most estimable body of men, but as a nation, in their relations with other nations they are of all people the most pernicious, the most violent, the most domineering and the most strife-provoking, Mr. Collier endeavours, to some extent, to justify the holding of that opinion in Germany. So far as we are concerned, in our alleged provocative attitude towards Germany, we are reminded that as a knight in shining armour, demanding a place at a council-board of nations and ready to resent any passing over of her claims to recognition in the discussion and settlement of international politics, Germany is a new-comer. "One of the chief causes for the restlessness, particularly in England, the heart of the greatest empire in the world, is that this new-comer must be made room for at the table, received with courtesy and consulted. . . Of all nations in the world England is the slowest to make new friends and acquaintances and easily the most awkward in doing so. She is a good friend when you know her, but with the most abominable manners to strangers." This is undoubtedly true, though the opinion may be expressed with unnecessary bluntness. Yet it accounts for much German anti-English feeling, for probably we as an ancient nation are less civil to Germany because she is a new and immature nation, the youngest of them all.

Germany feels this because, as Mr. Collier says, the struggle for recognition as a great nation to be received on equal terms by the others, has upset the nerves of certain classes in Germany and among them the untravelled and small-town-dwelling professor, who devotes his time to the production of books calculated to foster a hatred of things and people English and American, with which and with whom he has no first-hand acquaintance. But Mr. Collier finds this short-coming in others besides the producers of potentially mischievous books. He finds that German statesmen and the German press do not understand and do not care to understand that the British statesmen when they speak in the House of Commons, or when they go to the country, asking increased appropriations for the navy, must give some reason for their request. "There is only one reason and that is that there is a growing navy across the North Sea, which, whether now it is or is not a menace, may be a menace to their ship-fed island and they must have ships and men and guns enough to guard the sea-lanes which their food-laden ships must sail." Whether our navy is a necessity and that of Germany a luxury, Mr. Collier does not discuss, merely observing that the expression of this self-evident fact is a negligible question of verbal manners, though our fleet is—and all the world know it is, it is laughable to discuss it—the prime necessity of our existence. Germany's effort to rival us in our navy is regarded as somewhat childish and peevishly provincial in girding at a situation, either in South America or in the North Sea, but Mr. Collier excuses Germany by suggesting that she is suffering from growing pains and from grave internal unrest. "She is just of age as a nation and her constitution is so inflexible that it is a constant source of irritation."

It is to be regretted that so shrewd an observer as Mr. Collier should not be able to foresee the possibility of permanently improved relations. Germany he pronounces autocratic, philosophical and continental: England democratic, political and insular. So it is hopeless, he concludes, "to suppose that the great mass of the people of one country will understand the other, and, for this is the important point, is wholly unnecessary. We get on best and with least friction with people whom we do not understand in the least." For our encouragement and that of the German, Mr. Collier tells us, it is the petty, self-conscious American who hates the English, the provincial Englishman who hates the German, the socially insecure German, who hates the Frenchman, the Englishman and the American. "Those of us who are poised, secure, satisfied and at bottom proud of our race, our breeding and our country, are neither irritable nor irritant in the matter of international relations. We have enough to do and let others alone." But Mr. Collier closes his paper with a little homily which may profitably be borne in mind by both German and English. "Remember that when nations lose their dignity and their racial pride there is sure to follow the squabbling and the jealousy, the rough speech and vulgar manners of the domestic circle in the same plight of spiritual shamelessness. The best that any of us learn is to be a little more charitable, a little more careful of the dignity of others in our own homes or abroad." If both nations could possibly act up to the precept it is more than possible that the distrust of each for the other would diminish if it did not entirely disappear.

THE POLO CUP RESULT. That the English players should have been defeated in the Polo Cup tournament without having obtained the distinction of winning one game of the three must cause great disappointment, especially in England where so many sacrifices have been made to send this team to America properly equipped. But it is useless to repine, and the most satisfactory manner of considering the result is to reflect on the evenness of this last match and on the improvement, which the present team has shown on the form of the previous challengers. They lost the match by the narrowest of margins, which is possible, this being merely a quarter of a goal, which under American rules is deducted from the score as the penalty for "safety play." In fact according to the system of scoring, which is employed here and in England, they drew with their opponents, for each side scored five times. It is admitted that in combination the English side was superior to the Americans, while during at least the earlier parts of the game the English ponies were better also. The Americans won by daring individual play—and it must be admitted by an element of luck. The latter may be said without whining, and merely as another instance how nearly the English team reached to the standard of merit of the cup-holders. Had not Mr. Freake been injured during the game, it is quite possible that the English would have scored another and winning goal, particularly as we are told that they relied so much on combination. These considerations, therefore give bright promise for the future. We have seen how much a really serious effort at organisation—such a one as the Americans had to make before they could recover the Cup—has done for the Englishmen, and there is every reason to hope that if it be continued the English will be able on the next occasion to bring the polo trophy back to Hurlingham. Whether the same effort, which was made this year, can be repeated again it is impossible to say at present. The brunt of the burden has fallen on the Duke of Westminster, and his Grace cannot be expected to continue his generosity indefinitely. At the same time a little while before the team left England, he spoke so determinedly of his intention to see the cup brought back across the Atlantic that there is hope that he may be willing to undertake the same financial responsibility again. If he is ready to do so, and if the same amount of support is accorded him in subscriptions and loans of ponies, there is every reason to believe that a further attempt will be successful.

Even with this latest victory to their credit it is satisfactory to remember that America has not yet obtained a record, which is superior to England's. There have now been six contests for the International Cup, and it has been won by each side on three occasions. The international matches commenced in 1886, when a tournament was held at Newport, Rhode Island. The English team then won two matches, and took the cup to England. The next contest took place four years later, when America issued a challenge, and in the only match which was played in that year, England won by eight goals to two. In 1902 there was another tournament at Hurlingham. This time the Americans won one match, but the English defeated them in the other two by the wide margins of six goals to one and seven goals to one respectively. Nothing was then done for seven years. In the meantime, however, the Americans thoroughly reorganised their forces, improving their game and especially bettering the breed and training of their ponies. Then in 1909 they sent over the four players, who have now become famous as the victors in three successive tournaments. They won two matches at Hurlingham and two years ago when the English team challenged at Meadowbrook, they won two matches against Captain Hardress Lloyd's side by rather narrow margins. But there is yet an opportunity for England to take the lead with a fourth win and still say that she has never fallen behind.

AMERICA AND JAPAN. The Japanese Ambassador has, we are told, notified Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State that Japan is willing to renew for another five years the Arbitration Treaty which expires on August 24th. This apparently simple and highly pacific announcement veils a well-timed policy for Japan and a by no means small problem for the United States. It is natural that the Japanese are willing, very willing, to renew the Arbitration Treaty, for by so doing their position is stengthened on the important question of the Californian Land Bill—a question which promises a store of trouble for America in the future unless wise and generous counsels prevail in this crisis. There is no doubt that Japan's objections to the Land Law are well-founded, for the object of the measure promoted by California, which is in the throes of a violent anti-Japanese agitation, is to exclude Japanese settlers in the State from the ownership of land. It is the revival of an old trouble. Japan emerged triumphant from a desperate struggle with Russia, and she has, by wonderful industry and strength of purpose, won her title to be reckoned as one of the great powers of the world. As Sir Valentine Chirol recently wrote in the *Times*: "the ultimate issue involved is whether Japan is entitled to rank among the civilised nations whose citizens the American Republic is ready to welcome, subject to a few well-defined exceptions, within its fold whenever they are prepared to transfer their allegiance to it; or whether her people are to be individually subjected to the disabilities imposed upon Asiatics collectively, whose lower plane of civilisation is held to justify their exclusion from the enjoyment of rights freely accorded to all those who come with European credentials." Sooner or later this issue will have to be decided. If the Arbitration Treaty is renewed, America may be forced by it to submit the California Land Law to the Hague Court, and it is natural, then, that the United States' Senators are discussing the proposal as one upon which cautious action is necessary. In the matter of treaty obligations, America is gaining for herself an unenviable reputation. She can be accused of violating over a score of treaties, of which only the Panama Treaty, the Japansse Treaty of 1911, the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, and a batch of commercial treaties with the British Government, need be mentioned. The Japanese question is a far-reaching one and will require very careful handling. At present Japan's position is the stronger of the two, for she is taking her stand on her treaty rights. Mr. Roosevelt was happy in effecting a compromise when the trouble was raised during his period of office. By an agreement with the Japanese Government, it was understood that if Japanese emigration was checked, the Japanese actually settled in the United States would be fairly treated—an unwritten undertaking which has been violated by the Californian Legislature. America has been the moving exponent of the pacific settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Perhaps the best way in which the whole problem can be solved is by referring it to the Hague Court, and by signing the treaty—and observing it—America has the opportunity of putting her oft-expressed theories into practice.

A CHAMPION OF ACID DROPS. We do not know whether the Bishop of Stepney has ever been out East, but from a weighty pronouncement he has recently made we should imagine he has not. At a temperance meeting he said that "to drink a lot, even of water, to cure a thirst was a superstition. Thirst was not a fire to be quenched, nor a hole to be filled, nor a dryness to be watered like a dry garden. The best thing was an acid drop!" With great respect we venture to protest against the advice. Every doctor will tell the Bishop that it is a mistake not to drink freely when the weather is hot and the human body perspires freely. It may not be wise to drink much alcohol, but liquid in ample quantity is essential. Thirst is merely Nature's way of forcing us to do that which is beneficial to ourselves. Perhaps the partiality for this sweetmeat is a remnant of school-boy tastes. At all events, the average man would not care to put his faith in the little acidulated drop, however innocent and delectable it may be, as a cure for thirst in hot weather and as a means of keeping the body fit. Just as we require a certain amount of solid food, so we require a due proportion of liquids: a hazel nut or two would be poor satisfaction for the pangs of hunger The Bishop's remedy suggests a pathetic picture of an Englishman, sore with prickly heat, perspiring profusely in tropical heat, and with a parched tongue, placidly sucking an acid drop. But it is a highly improbable picture.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

A BREEZY little brochure, containing topical if rather crude shafts of wit, has reached us in the shape of a "member's ticket" to the Society of Disunited Militant Suffragettes. This membership card, we are told, "entitles the holder to enter the House of Commons, the House of Lords, or any other house where serious business is in progress, to disturb the same and to convince all men that when she gets her rights they'll have nothing left." The card further entitles her to do many other things which hold out distinctly unpleasant prospects, while apparently it also entitles the author, who remains obscured in modest anonimity, to perpetrate the statement that she may "turn on her gas, but she must not suffer-a-jet to escape for more than six hours." Then there follows a verse, which, if it is not a model of style, is at least pointed; and lastly there is a space for the proud owner's name with the additional information that the ticket is issued by "Smashem-Burnem," Director of Nuisances. Luckily, we are not worried by Suffragettes in India, having enough plagues of our own; and this effort is, therefore, we suppose, for home consumption.

MILITARY MATTERS.

SALISBURY PLAIN REVIEW.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 30.

Despite glorious weather, and a cheap and good service of special trains, there was a very small attendance on Salisbury Plain to view the ceremonial parade ordered by General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien by way of putting into practice the War Office suggestion for revivifying recruiting by holding more show parades for the delectation of the British public. There were some 7,000 men on parade, not any large number for so extensive a command and only about half that number of spectators turned up. The interest in military shows does not bear any comparison with that shown in the case of a football match for instance. It is not so very long ago that 125,000 spectators crowded to witness one game, so it is evident that the British public are more concerned about the result of a cup tie, than interested in seeing the forces on which at any time their national existence may depend. Long years of security have tended to make them ignore the basis on which that security rests, and it may, perhaps, be added that the tendency, which has, of late years, been so strong to do away with all ceremonial, has helped to put the army in the background. Where troops have been in evidence, it has generally been on their way to and from manoeuvres in service dress and not on show. They have either been on the march or engaged in operations uninteresting to onlookers, who did not understand what was going on or the object thereof. Perhaps, when ceremonials are more frequent, the public will begin to get educated up to them, and take more interest than apparently they do at present, but the beginnings are not encouraging, if the sprinkling of spectators on Salisbury Plain be taken as an example: especially, when an opportunity was afforded of seeing a novel, and, so far as England is concerned, unique spectacle, an aeroplane squadron ranking past the saluting base, probably the first time that aircraft have joined in a march past in these parts, though in Germany this week they have been much to the fore in ceremonial in connection with the Royal Wedding, escorting trains bringing Royal visitors, and dropping flowers on the bride.

DEPLETED RANKS.

In the meantime Colonel Seely continues to make promises of increased inducements to fill the depleted ranks of the Territorials, and from County Associations and corps, not to mention contributors to the Press, come further suggestions for making the service more attractive and encouraging citizens to do their duty. Needless to say all the schemes involve money, and money in considerable sums, which in the aggregate would swell the cost of the Territorial Forces to a figure not far less than the National League estimate for compulsory training. As it is, the original estimates, as framed when Lord Haldane was engaged on clear thinking, have been very largely exceeded, and the experience of the past justifies the assumption for the future, that whatever concessions and inducements are given to-day, in another year or so the effect will have worn off, and further demands will be formulated, necessitating still further expenditure. Even if the question of members could be solved, there remains the difficulty as regards efficiency. Time is essential to efficiency, and time is just the very thing for which it is most difficult to arrange in these days of severe commercial competition. It is only by making the incidence of national duty common to all that the advantage to the shirker can be eliminated. All schemes of compensation to employer and employé have the serious disadvantage, that they are liable to abuse and are almost impossible of adjustment to meet varying conditions. Expert and inquisitional audit is expensive in the first place, and causes resentment in the end which defeats the object in view.

"EAGER RECRUITS."

It is all very well for Sir Edward Ward to dream of the time when Englishmen will be tumbling over each other in their eagerness to perform their duty to the nation, and when pleasure and business alike will be regarded by them as secondary to the privilege of serving the Empire; but the time is not yet, and certainly shows no signs of coming. Dreams, proverbially, go by contraries, and Sir Edward's day-dreams are not likely to prove exceptions to the rule. As regards recruiting for the regular army, there has been little or no improvement during the last month. Emigration is going on apace, very largely amongst the class from which our best recruits are drawn. One day this week no less than 5,000 landed in one port in Canada, and that, by no means, constitutes a record. Employment at home is plentiful, there is practically no surplus in the labour market, with rare exceptions the unemployed are the unemployable, the physically incapable, and morally unsuitable for whom the Army has no use even if they were willing to enlist.

CAUSES.

Apart from these causes, which are beyond the control of the army authorities, there are others at work militating against recruiting, and directly connected with military administration. The ex-soldier has a powerful influence for good or bad on the number of men who enlist in the district in which he may happen to live, and, when he has a grievance, he does not keep it to himself. The rules for the allotment of proficiency pay, dependent, as it is, on musketry efficiency, and its loss on re-engagement, often form the basis of his grumbling, whilst the restriction of re-engagements to complete 21 years' service to 10 per cent turns out many a man with a grievance. It is undeniably hard that a man, who has given a good slice of the best years of his life to the service of his country, and is in every way fit to continue serving with credit to himself and advantage to the State, should be denied the opportunity by a hard and fast rule, and be compelled to start afresh in a new line, handicapped often by the loss of those years which he has given to the country. It is not surprising, if his personal experiences, as detailed, discount very largely the attractions of the possible pension on the prospect of which the recruiting sergeant dilates. It is, however, more difficult to say how things can be remedied, than to point out where remedies are required. Efficiency in musketry bulks largely in making up the general proficiency of the soldier, and so long as a portion of his pay is dependent on proficiency, musketry needs must be a deciding factor for eligibility. Again, any great modification of the 10 per cent rule would affect the Reserves, and increase the non-effective grant in pensions, a much more serious consideration in the eyes of the civilians of the Finance Department, who, in matters of money, control all army charges.

TERRITORIAL REVIEW.

Beyond the fixture of the date, July 5, for the Review of the London Territorials, no details have yet been published as to the programme. A good deal of anxiety is felt amongst the units that will take part on the momentous subject of dress. Field Service Kit would ensure uniformity, but at the expense of the feelings of those corps that are in possession of Review order clothing; on the other hand, if Review order be laid down, those corps, which have not provided themselves with the kit will not show to advantage. It sounds doubtless a small matter, but it is one which may seriously affect the numbers turning out. Then as regards the mounted troops, it is quite possible that there may be a difficulty about horses; in fact, it is more than probable that there will be, with the exception of the Yeomanry Regiments that own their own horses, the bulk of the Territorials are dependent on contractors for their mounts, and the contractors base their estimates generally on being called upon to supply the same horses to about five different corps during the training service, in other words each contractor can only mobilize a fifth of the units, for which he contracts, at the same time. To mount all or even a large proportion of the London units will, therefore, require timely notice to enable the animals to be collected. The horse supply on mobilization for Territorial mounted units is a question which is always receiving attention, and regarding which massive files of correspondence, and large registration volumes exist, but it is doubtful if the present arrangements would stand the test of a practice mobilization. There has been a good deal of over-lapping amongst the various agencies at work, and in addition there is a considerable deficit, which it is hoped, could be made good, if occasion really arose for action. It is all very well to be hopeful, but it is no more satisfactory than the amateur actors' assurance that "it will be all right on the night."

THE NAVY.

The Fleet will be partially mobilized on 14th July, for combined naval manœuvres which will last till 8th August. Although an unusually large number of ships of various classes, including torpedo craft will take part, it is officially announced that it will not be necessary to withdraw either officers or men from the training establishments, and these places will not, therefore, be closed as in former years. A proportion of officers and men of the Reserves will be, embarked for training, but will be supernumerary to the war complements which will be composed entirely of active service ratings. Under the new scheme for rapid refit, the Home Fleets will be at their maximum strength by the middle of July, and there will be altogether mobilized some 200 ships including twenty vessels of the Dreadnought type. In the present political conditions, the Third Battle Squadron will remain in the Mediterranean until the new force of four battle cruisers for duty in those waters is completed. The Flying Corps will have an important role in the operations, and experiments will be carried out with a view to testing the utility of the hydroplane as an antidote to the sub-marine. The results should be interesting. Last year the submarines were able to work practically without check, and their performances surprised even their most ardent admirers. This year the hydroplanes will be hard at work trying to defeat them in the carrying out of their under-water enterprises. Needless to say the young officers in both branches are looking forward with great keenness to the duel.

FLYING.

Despite Colonel Seely's 101 aeroplanes, which should be 148 by now if his optimistic forecast has materialised, I still hear of much time wasted by Royal Flying Corps hanging about waiting for machines to be available for a flight. The establishment of the Corps is, by no means, a large one, and, if Colonel Seely's numbers were anything like correct in the impression they were intended to convey, there should not be any difficulty in providing mounts even after making allowance for the machines under repairs. As it is the weekly waste can be reckoned in days, not even hours. There are a good many machines counted in the total which have never left the repair shops since they were purchased, and probably never will. To ensure constant practice for the aviators of the Corps, the number of efficient machines should be double the establishment of pilots, so as to admit of that regular and systematic overhaul by the skilled mechanics which means so much in the matter of safety. In the repairing branch, too, there is a shortage of mechanics, and so far the efforts of the War Office to recruit up to strength have not been successful, largely it is said owing to the limited engagement, four years only, which is offered as the basis of the agreement. Accidents must be expected to happen even with the most careful arrangements for inspection, overhaul, and repair, but it is essential that no undermanning of that particular department should be allowed to exist, and give rise to rumours attributing accidents to preventible causes. The material we have in the Royal Flying Corps is second to none, but it cannot be expected to maintain and increase its efficiency, if it does not get that constant practice in all weathers which is essential. This is at present impossible, and will continue to be so, until the number of efficient machines is very largely increased. It will, at the present rate of progress, be a long time before it will be possible to follow the lead of Germany, and issue a general invitation for all officers of the army to attend a three months' course in aviation, and accompany the invitation by the intimation that each corps is expected to have so many trained pilots on its rolls. My informant was a German Cavalry officer, who had been just detailed for a course, and was not looking forward with any great enthusiasm to his new experiences.

EUROPE AND INDIAN COTTON.

DEMAND FOR SHORT STAPLES.

PROPOSED CHECK ON GAMBLING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15.

Sir Charles Macara's report on the Cotton Congress said that there is a large demand, especially on the continent, for a low grade staple, of which the expected Indian crop of six million bales, is mostly composed. There is no fear that more cotton than is required will be grown, because, as civilization progresses, millions of new customers will unquestionably appear.

The report suggests as a check upon gambling that the International Institute of Agriculture tabulate the world's crops.

THE POLICING OF PERSIA.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS.

TEHERAN, June 16.

The fact that 450 Persian Cossacks have been despatched against Salar-ed-Dowleh, under the command of two Russian officers, is much commented on. It is generally believed that the growth of the Swedish gendarmery and the possibility of their eventual employment throughout Persia has aroused a desire on the part of Russia to have the maintenance of order in the Russian zone entrusted exclusively to Persian Cossacks with Russian officers.

THE MARCONI AFFAIR.

FREE DISCUSSION BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 16.

The *Daily News* states that the House of Commons will be allowed a free vote on the motion approving the report of the Marconi Committee. The paper adds that the following resolution will probably be moved as a sequel to the debate:—"No Minister shall, in future, hold a directorship in a public company, or hold shares in a company, which has a contract with the Crown."

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

STIRRING SPEECH BY FRENCH MINISTER.

LONDON, June 16.

M. Etienne, French Minister of War, delivered a stirring speech at Rennes, yesterday, in defence of the Government's three years service proposals.

"We have," he said, "to face the fact that France can now place only 470,000 men in the field against 880,000, which Germany will soon have at her disposal. Why is Germany suddenly raising her effective force from 700,000 to 880,000? She must have designs. Those designs are not for me to fathom and I have not to judge German policy, but I have to take the necessary measures. Do you want to be Germany's vassals and satellites?" (Cries of 'No').

"Neither do we," continued M. Etienne, "We shall pursue our aim to the end, whatever the labour. We want peace with dignity, but if war come, if we are attacked, we shall go on to victory."

UNIVERSITY FOR CENTRAL CHINA.

LONDON, June 16.

A meeting in the House of Commons will be held on the 18th inst. to consider the advisability of asking the Government to permit a certain amount of the Boxer indemnity to be assigned to the proposed British University in Central China.

Lord Loreburn will preside, and among the speakers will be Lord William Cecil and Professor Soothill, ex-president of the Shansi University.

LAWN TENNIS.

PARIS, June 16.

In a match for the hard court lawn tennis championship of the world, Wilding beat Gobert 6-3, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

SUBWAY COLLAPSES.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Eleven navvies have been killed by the collapse of a subway. Six bodies have been recovered.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

LONDON, June 16.

[illegible] Hugh Cecil, Mr. Thorne and [illegible] have given notice of opposition [illegible] Samuel Indemnity Bill.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 16.

The P. & O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 7 p. m., on Sunday, with the outward mails of the 6th inst.

The "Maloja" left at 6 p. m., with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE BALKANS.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

ARREST OF HIGH TURKISH OFFICERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has been formed with Dr. Daneff as Premier and Foreign Minister. M. Madjaroff, Minister in London, becomes Minister of the Interior, and General Kowatcheff, Commanding the Fourth Army, Minister of War.

A telegram to Paris from St. Petersburg says that Russia, considering the Bulgarian and Servian replies to the Tsar's offer of arbitration satisfactory, has invited the Premiers of the four Allies to come to St. Petersburg as soon as possible.

LONDON, June 16.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned, desiring to avoid the responsibility of accepting the arbitration of the Tsar in the dispute with Bulgaria. The resignation has not yet been accepted, and efforts are being made to induce the Ministers to remain in office.

THE MURDER OF SHEFKET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

Those arrested for complicity in connection with the assassination of Shefket Pasha include Danish Bey, ex-Minister of the Interior, Hamid Effendi, President of the Court of Justice at Pera, Mustapha Bey, Mayor of the Fourth District, Constantinople, the leader of the Opposition, Ismail Hakki Pasha, and Munib Bey, son of the ex-Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

RECURRENCE OF LANDSLIDES.

PANAMA, June 16.

Landslides, which occurred last month, have begun again. One in Culebra Cut represents more than a month's excavation.

[The Culebra Cut and its peculiarities have been frequently described. The latest account, from the pen of Mr. J. F. Fraser, appears in a current magazine:—Most people have heard of the Culebra Cut. This is a channel which runs from the lower end of the Gatun Lake to the Pedro Miguel locks. It is a hilly region, and untold millions of tons of earth have had to be removed. You see men boring into the rock, putting in charges of dynamite and blasting the hillside away. All day long there is constant booming like cannon in war time. To stand on one of the adjoining hills and look down into the black cut is to witness one of the most remarkable spectacles on earth. There is between sixty and seventy miles of railway track in this cut, and over the rails are constantly crawling the "dirt" trains, taking away the material blasted. It is reckoned that trains move out at the rate of one every minute and a half.

There are the steam shovels, cumbrous engines with something like a big steel cup in front which digs into the loosened soil, and can lift six tons of it at a time. The engine swings it round and discharges the material on the platform of a "dirt" train. On a signal the train moves forward a few feet, so that a clear space is provided for the next cupful. When loaded the train rolls off, and by zigzag terraces climbs the hill and proceeds many miles to where a bank has to be made, or where some swamp has to be filled. It is not necessary to have an army of men to unload. The cars are joined together with steel plates, and a great steel knife, hauled by a chain, runs aslant along the stretch of car, and pushes the soil on one side. Then comes an engine with a curious appliance sticking out on one side and called a spreader. It catches the dumped earth, and spreads it out level. The steam shovels—dozens of them—are constantly biting into the hills, and when they have cut along one stretch, and it is necessary to get nearer into the hill, the track of the engine which drives the steam shovel is moved, not by hand, but by another ingenious machine which comes along, grips the rails as though by two hands, and lifts them in nearer by six or ten feet.

Whilst nature has made the neck of land between North and South America particularly suitable for being cut through, and whilst the Chagres River appears to have been placed there for the very purpose of supplying water to a canal, it sometimes seems as though there were evil genu in the hills which resented the coming of man to interfere with natural conditions. Frequently in the Culebra Cut there are "slides." Great masses of the hill-side come away, slide down into the cutting, and block the work. Some of these come suddenly; but most of the slides are gradual. With glacier-like action there is one slide which has been moving for twenty years—indeed, ever since the French, who made such a mess of things, attempted to build a canal. Engineers, however, have told me that they think the slides are now about exhausting themselves, and they believe that once the water is let in it will act as a sort of buttress, and prevent any more slipping.

Of course, there is always the prospect of a disturbance by earthquake. For the canal is right in the track of the volcanic disturbances which are so frequently felt on the west American coast. There is no record, however, of any shock worthy of consideration for over one hundred years, and the Americans, being an optimistic people, naturally hope for the best.]

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, June 16.

A death under unusual circumstances occurred at St. Joseph's European Convent yesterday. A girl named Olive Ectersaul, and aged ten years, the daughter of a planter at Kotagiri, while curling her hair with a stick accidentally injured her ears with it. Meningites set in, from which she died.

THE POLO CUP.

ENGLISH TEAM-WORK SUPERIOR.

HARD LUCK OF MR. FREAKE'S ACCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15.

In the polo match, the English team displayed superior team-work. The American victory was due to daring individual play.

Mr. Freake was a tower of strength, and, if he had not been stunned by a mallet in the fourth period, the result might possibly have been different. He suffered from giddiness during the remainder of the game. The heat also tried the Englishmen.

THE POONA GARRISON.

LORD WILLINGDON HOLDS A REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 16.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon held his first review of the troops in the garrison at Poona and Kirkee on the general parade ground this morning. There was a large gathering of spectators present, Lady Willingdon being also prominent in the enclosure near the saluting base. After inspection by his Excellency, the troops marched past the saluting base. In addition to the usual brigade of Field Artillery and two Ammunition Columns, there were present on parade, one regiment of Lancers, one regiment of Sappers, and three British and four Native infantry regiments.

POONA, June 16.

The following appears in the Divisional Orders to-day.—The Divisional Commander has been directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to convey to the troops which took part in to-day's review, his high appreciation of their appearance and bearing, and of the smartness with which the parade movements were executed.

BENGAL WIDOW'S SATI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A pathetic story, in connection with the death of a Hindu lady, has been reported to the police. The name of the decleased is given as Susila Bala Dassi, aged 20 years, the wife of Babu Raj Kristo Dutt, of Durga Charan Mitter's street. The woman's husband died on Thursday last and since then she had been very depressed. Her charred remains were discovered on Saturday afternoon by her relations. The deceased it appears, had lived very happily with her husband and his death was naturally a severe blow to her. Her clothes were found saturated in kerosine oil, while a box of matches and kerosine oil bottle were found near the body. Though the girl must have suffered intense agony as the result of the burns, the people in the house heard nothing. Had she raised an alarm the whole household must have heard. Her body was removed to the Morgue for a post mortem examination and the Coroner's inquest.

SWORD-SWINGING RECORD BROKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 16.

A telegram in the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Quetta says that Gunner George Vyner of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Champion Army and Navy Club swinger, has broken the world's sword swinging record in the arena of Wilson's Anglo-American Circus. After swinging the regulation service swords continuously for twenty-five hours he continued to swing his swords and did not stop even when presented with a silver cup. He continued swinging vigorously till he had beaten the world's record by over an hour amidst tremendous cheering. He looked wonderfully fit after this great feat of endurance.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COONOOR, June 16.

The death occurred yesterday of Miss Hettie E. O'Donnell of the Missionary Alliance of Gujrat, who came from America in 1901, and was well known in missionary circles. The deceased had come here for the season. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and the body was interred at Tiger Hill Cemetery. The funeral was well attended and those present included Mr. Fraser Campbell, the Rev. and Mr. Turnbull, Mrs. Mallis and others. The Rev. Mr. Hircus read the burial service. The deceased had no relatives in India; her father and sisters are in America.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The High Court to-day has granted a re-trial in the suit brought in the Small Cause Court by Mohim Chandra Chowdhury against the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co. claiming commission as an agent.

CALCUTTA INDIAN MUSEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA June, 16.

The Victoria Memorial exhibits being now in course of removal from the Indian Museum to Belvedere, formerly the home of the Lieut-Governor, pending the completion of the Memorial building. Belvedere was yesterday thrown open to the public for the first time.

PALITANA FLOOD DISASTER.

WATER RAPIDLY SUBSIDES.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF OF SUFFERERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, June 16.

The floods have as quickly subsided as they had commenced. The river which runs through the centre of the Town has played havoc with the southern or the low lying district, known as Bharapara. With the exception of the Jain Dharmashallas which were "pacca" buildings all the "Katcha" houses have been raised to the ground by the terrible rush of water and the death roll has reached a high figure, as a large number of people were buried under the debris before they could escape. Many were entombed under the "debris" while they were standing on the roofs of houses thinking that the water would not rise so high.

The water having subsided the town has the appearance of a ruined city, with the debris of broken down buildings over the dead bodies of men, women and children, and cattle.

The devastation has caused damage to the extent of one million and more than ten thousand people have been rendered homeless.

A relief fund has been started and a committee appointed for its management. Major Strong and Mrs. Strong, the only two Europeans in the city, are doing their level best to relieve the sufferers.

Funds have been started in Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and various parts of Kathiawar, but the amount collected up to the present is found to be inadequate to meet the present position. One lakh of rupees is urgently required and pressing appeals are being made to the rich to help the homeless.

The Administrator is doing all in his power to render every possible assistance but the limited resources at his command makes it impossible for him to accomplish what he wishes to do. The sufferers are fed at public "shelters" opened by the State as well as by charitably disposed persons, but there is a good deal more required to be done besides food supplied temporarily to the starving crowds.

The one great difficulty now being experienced is the want of labour to dig up the debris to remove the dead bodies and carcases. Large number of labourers have been brought from the neighbouring villages.

Great fears are entertained lest some sort of epidemic might break out as the dead bodies have been decaying under the rubbish.

Amongst those killed were many Kolis, a few high caste Hindus, some Mahomedans and a large number of Shravaks.

The exact number of the death-roll is not yet known. About 250 dead bodies have been recovered but it is believed that many more have been washed away and carried into the sea.

Mr. Narandas Khalidas Ganmi, Hon. Sec. of the Palitana Floods' Relief Fund wires:—Abnormal floods in Palitana on the 11th inst. rendered thousands of people homeless, and caused considerable loss of property amounting to several lakhs, besides the loss of 250 human lives and numerous cattle. This is an unique occasion for philanthropic and charitably-disposed persons to earn the everlasting blessings of the homeless and helpless. An influential Committee with the Administrator as President and the District Judge as Honorary Secretary, has been appointed to administer the Palitana Floods' Relief Fund. Donations are invited from the public, which may be sent either to me or to the administrator, Major H. S. Strong. The names of the donors will be published in the papers.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

H. E. Lord Wellingdon to-day sent a message by his Private Secretary expresing deep sympathy with Palitana State and the people in their calamity.

Major Strong, in reply, telegraphed thanking his Excellency on behalf of the Rani, the State and the people and assuring him that everything possible, was being done to alleviate the distress and to make the town sanitary.

In his appeal to the Jain community for the help, the administrator says the disastrous flood has overwhelmed Bharapura destroying nearly every house and burying 200 people at the same time. More than 2,000 houses near the Shettruja and Ghety gates were demolished and over 60 people buried. He adds: There is serious distress, thousands being homeless. The State is doing all possible for the relief of the sufferers, but the demand is great and my resources are limited. At this critical juncture, I appeal to you as one naturally interested in this town to do what you can for us and through your co-religionists to assist to tide over and repair the damage of an unprecedented calamity. All donations should be sent to the Administrator at noon to-day.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The market for coal shares opened with a slightly steadier feeling but without much enquiry in evidence. The jute market was closed and the gunny market did not show much more life, new business offering being very small but at the same time there was a steadier feeling about.

LORD ALISTAIR LEVESON-GOWER, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, proceeded home on Saturday, the 14th June, on three months' leave owing to the serious illness of his father, the Duke of Sutherland.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

TROUBLE ON BURMA RAILWAY.

MEN SAY THAT THEY ARE OVER-WORKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 16.

Nearly all the Anglo-Indian firemen at Malegaon went on strike yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and in consequence the Insein, Bauktaw and Thingangyun local railway services were dislocated all day. This prevented the local trains from getting away, but through trains were successfully despatched. The Officiating Agent, Mr. Couchman, the Traffic Manager, Mr. Bigg Wither, and other railway officials arrived on the scene and held a consultation at Insein. A local train left the station with Mr. Brieley, the loco-foreman at Malwegon, doing the firing and Mr. Jones of the Loco. Department driving. Mr. Phillips went up to Insein and brought down five or six apprentices from the workshops there, and after this the other dislocated lines resumed working but ran fewer trains than usual. After a conference of railway officials on the station platform, Mr. Couchman sent word to the Commissioner of Police, who, with Messrs. Lucas and Heath, visited the station and then issued orders for the Sergeants of the Mogul Guard to turn out if required and also sent a squad consisting of a head constable and eleven men from the Pansdon Guard. Only one Sergeant was required until the Mandalay Express went out at mid-day, when six others arrived at the station and remained until after the train had left. They were also on hand again when a mail train left in the evening. Mr. Forbes, Assistant Superintendent of Police was in charge of the police arrangements and during the day caused the arrest of an ex-fireman named Gee, who attempted to board an engine. Several other firemen and sympathisers were ordered to leave the station platform.

It appears that about a week ago a leaflet containing quotations from papers in India was circulated about the Rangoon station and also along the railway lines in empty cash bags, which were being returned to the various stations. These leaflets were unsigned, but in the margin was the request in writing to the men of the Burma Railways to strike on June 15th. The leaflets also stated that the men of the Indian railways were practically on strike or would shortly be so. One of the circulars was sent by the police to the Traffic Manager, but no serious attention was paid to it as it was unsigned and there was no sign of any discontent among the railway employees. A watch, however, was maintained.

Mr. Couchman, officiating Agent, stated that he had no intimation that the men were going out. In March last, the European drivers and firemen submitted a list of grievances to Mr. Willcocks but he was incapacitated by illness before he could meet the men personally and talk with them. In his place he deputed Messrs. Phillips and Craig to hear what the men had to say. They held a meeting with the men's representative on March 26th. On May 26th, two months later, the men submitted a revised petition. On his arrival in Burma, Mr Couchman heard about this revised petition and sent word to the men that he would go carefully into the matter, and two days ago sent them his reply.

One of the strikers stated that they had struck for better hours and more money. As things were, they were overworked and had little or no recreation after coming off long duty. They had barely time to get their much needed rest before they were ordered on duty again. They were overworked and the Chief Surgeon of the Railway had been compelled to give a number of men leave on this account. The absence of these men on leave had made it harder on the others, who remained. What they wanted was a fair day's work and a fair day's pay.

The local trains on the Insein, Bauktaw and Thingangyun runs were got away in fairly good time last evening and the Mandalay Mail left in time. On the Insein run some delay was experienced owing to the line between Gyogtan and Insein and the motor-coach being held up at the former station until the flood subsided.

No. 15 up-local from Rangoon for Letpadan was held up at Thamaing for some time on account of the flood. At half-past four the flood had subsided and the trains proceeded.

SHORT LIVED DIFFICULTIES.

RANGOON, June 16.

To-day the conditions on the railway have almost resumed their normal state and all through trains left for their destinations in time. Local trains were being run without the strikers, who have shown no inclination to resume work, and who, it is understood, are not likely to be re-employed by the company. A scarce was experienced by those living in Malwegon on Sunday night, when two men supposed to be striking firemen were seen coming along the railway with guns. Word was sent to the railway police at Rangoon, and a visit was paid by them to Malwegon, where everything was found to be quiet. It was then learned that the two men seen with the guns were two lads who had been out shooting with air-guns, and who had no interest whatever in the strike.

LATER.

Under date June 8th the "Rangoon Times" received the following document:—

"Copy to the Traffic Manager, Agent and the Railway Board: Your notifications of June 2, 1913. Our grievances are as follows:—Asking Agent to-day to redress grievances, otherwise a general strike will occur on the 15th. Salary of porters, Rs. 10 to 12; jemadars Rs. 12 to 15, signallers Rs. 25 to 30, assistant tsation-masters Rs. 30 to 48 maximum at third class stations, and at second class stations Rs. 60; station-masters Rs. 50 to 60, Rs. 60 to 70 and Rs. 70 to 100. The above is according to the scale classified at the delegates' meeting held in the year 1909. Dr. C. P. Polvin to be removed from Toungoo at once.

(Sd.) TRAVELLING SECRETARY,
A. S. R. S.

On enquiry being made of members of the A.S.R.S. on the Burma Railways, it appears that the local members did not appoint the Travelling Secretary to the A.S.R.S. in Burma. It appears that the officials received on the same day similar messages to the above and in the absence of information were inclined to treat them as anonymous communications.

Some forty men have struck, and the strike is confined within the area of twelve miles. The A.S.R.S. expressed themselves quite unaware of the striker's decision.

Up to this afternoon no meeting has been held with the strikers who aer still holding out.

DAMRA COAL CO.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AGENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Langford James applied in the matter of the Damra Coal Co. in liquidation, for an order that the liquidator be at liberty to institute proceedings under Section 214 of the Indian Companies Act against Messrs Lovelock and Lewis and Messrs H. V. Low and Co.

Counsel said that the Damra Coal Co with an authorised capital of three lakhs of rupees was incorporated on the 23rd of January 1907. Subsequently at an extraordinary general meeting, it was resolved that the capital should be increased by one lakh, wanting ten thousand new shares of Rs 10 each. Certain shares were allotted to the members of the firm of Messrs Laik and Banerjee, who were then the managing agents, entries were made in the books and they purported to show that these shares, allotted to the members of the firm of Messrs Laik and Banerjee, had been paid in full. These entries were subsequently ruled out in red ink, and the totals were altered in red ink, the result being that the shares were not paid for. Messrs Lovelock and Lewis in auditing the books must, it was alleged, have seen this but made no reference to it in their report to the shareholders. Susequently the people who had taken these shares became insolvent with the result that the company was deprived of the full value of these shares. Prior to insolvency, Messrs H. V. Low and Co. became the managing agents, and as the managing agents they, it was alleged, purported to have cancelled a certain number of these shares.

His Lordship granted the application.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, June 16.

Early yesterday afternoon, the shop-keepers of all castes in Agra closed their doors and proceeded to Balenganj, where a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the rate payers' Association, to discuss the Government order, recently issued by the United Provinces Government, in connection with the affairs of the Agra Municipal Board, and regarding the appointment of Mr. Shute as the engineer of the Board, which is objected to by the local public because he holds no diploma in engineering. Several thousand citizens attended the meeting which was addressed from four different parts. Great enthusiasm prevailed, several police shorthand reporters were present.

DEATH OF BURMESE PRINCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 16.

Myogyi Minthami, daughter of King Mindon Min and Kut Et Ywa Mibeya of the Burmese Royal family died at her residence in Insein on Saturday of heart failure. She was in her fifty-second year. After annexation the princess was allowed to reside in her residence as a Government pensioner until last year when she received permission to move to Insein. Her death was at once communicated to the Local Government by the police who asked Rs. 300 to be allowed for funeral expenses. This was granted and the remains were cremated last week at Kyaimwaing with due ceremony and the ashes will it is understood, be taken to Mandalay.

GERMAN REJOICINGS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The steamers of the Hansa Line in the Hooghly are dressed to-day in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Kaiser. Short leave has been granted to all the crews, and the celebration will be concluded at the German Club to-night.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 16.

The Arbitration Court formed to settle the boundary dispute between Cochin and Travancore States in respect of the Munainbam accretion, which opened on the 9th instant with British Resident, Mr. A. T. Forbes I.C.S., as arbitrator, closed on the 14th.

The Travancore State was represented by Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam, acting Superintendent of Survey and acting head Sircar Vakil and the Cochin State by Dewan Peishkar, Land Record Superintendent and acting Advocate and Law Officer.

The decision of the Resident is deferred for the time being.

HARBOUR FOR COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 16.

Investigations in respect of the proposed harbour for Cochin have so far advanced that dredging of the bar will begin soon after the cessation of the south-west monsoon. The authorities concerned, it is understood, will closely watch the result of the operations with a view to see whether there will be silting again at the bar.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REFERENDUM.

PRESBYTERIANS AND DEFENCE.

EMPIRE DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, June 2.

The Australian people have this week two great duties cast upon them. Their vote on Saturday will decide the composition of the new Federal Legislature. But important as are the issues involved in a general election, and on this occasion the importance is for various reasons exceptionally great, they are, after all, of minor significance compared with the sweeping proposals for Constitutional change on which the electors are at the same time required to pronounce. When a dozen years ago the Constitution of the Commonwealth was enacted it was generally hailed as the most democratic instrument of government known. Broadbased on universal adult suffrage, it involved a minimum of interference with State rights; and so elastic were its provisions that even the form of Executive was a question which the people were left free to determine for themselves. They were not bound to adopt the British principle of responsible government. They might, as in Switzerland, dispense with responsible government altogether, and require the executive by power to be vested in Ministers elected by Parliament for a term of years. The people perferred the British model. And in the same way, in matters affecting the States, they clung to the British principle of local self-government, the more tenaciously because of the perils and difficulties they foresaw in undue centralisation in a continent so vast and with a population so scattered as our own.

When, two years ago, the dominant party in the Federal Parliament proposed to sacrifice the Constitution, not through any inherent defects of its own, but solely as a means of getting certain legislation carried, the people came to the rescue alike of the Constitution and of the States, whose powers it was proposed to confiscate. By an overwhelming majority they refused to transfer from the local Legislatures to the Federal Parliament authority to legislate without restriction regarding the domestic trade and commerce of the States, and on industrial matters affecting the States, including strikes, labor conditions, wages, etc., or to confer on the Central Government the right to regulate and nationalise "monopolies." It is not a little extraordinary that the enemies of the Constitution should have allowed themselves to hope that within two years the electors will have changed their minds, and be any more prepared than they were before to sanction changes which will not only wreck the handiwork of some of the ablest statesmen Australia has produced, but will open the door to evils which no free people ought to be expected to tolerate. It is not merely State right it is—as—private enterprise in a hundred forms which is now at stake. Apparently it is thought that by dividing the proposals into sections—which was certainly preferable to submitting them en bloc—some at least may stand a chance of acceptance. Also it may be calculated that the larger number drawn to the poll by a general election will mean many additional supporters for the powers of interference with which it is proposed to invest the Federal Government over—"every transaction by which farmers, manufacturers, miners, or other producers sell or dispose of their produce to others and also the whole of the liquor trade."

EMPIRE DAY.

There are few people who are not prepared to admit the value of Empire Day in inculcating in the younger generation a true conception of what citizenship really means and encouraging the spread of Imperial sentiment. The ceremonies in the schools throughout Australia on May 23 were calculated in the fullest sense to foster in the children a love of country, a pride of race, and that feeling of national pride which has for a thousand years or more kept the British flag preeminent the world over, and British honor unsullied. Statesmen in every country and in all ages have recognised the immense importance of the existence in the masses of the people of that loyalty to national ideals without which no nation or Empire can hope to avoid a decadent tendency. In South Australia, at Adelaide His Excellency the Governor was remarkably active in the morning. He visited the Norwood School, the Adelaide High School, and the Thebarton School, and at each delivered inspiring addresses, which aroused the students to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The keynote was "Empire," and the message was listened to with eagerness. No one is better fitted than his Excellency to arouse enthusiasm in the young people, and Sir Day Bosanquet's success as a patriotic speaker is due much to the fact that he invariably appeals to what is noblest and best in his hearers. On such an occasion as this, too, his Excellency's honorable connection with the British navy helps to fan the flame of loyalty in the scholars. The reception he received at the different schools and the rapt attention with which he was listened to indicated his popularity with the young people, and gave testimony to the weight of his utterances on such occasions. At all the schools special lessons were given in the morning session, and after saluting the flag at noon the children were dismissed for the day. Members of the various boards of advice visited the other schools to address a few words of encouragement to the children. Gay flag decorations and the special lessons on patriotism made the day one long to be remembered by the scholars. In the city the South African war memorial was garlanded with flowers by members of the League of the Empire.

SYDNEY STUDENTS.

The Sydney University undergraduates had a day out on May 24, and their humorous procession through the streets was witnessed by thousands of spectators. "Chidley" accompanied the procession, and so did various other well-known characters. A waggonful of large and noisy babies that continually tripped over their swaddling clothes was headed "Strike in baby land; we refuse to be born" and a good deal of fun was made of the baby bonus. One of the most amusing skits represented the capture and forcible feeding of an obstreperous suffragette. On one part of the lorry was a large barred cage containing two awful-looking women and a policeman. It was placarded with the warning "Look out" One suffragette had a bagful of bombs with her, and at the other end of the lorry a goggle-eyed tyrant stood with a foot on the chest

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

of another suffragette, administering nourishment by means of a footpower bicycle pump. Not far off came "Poor Jim's funeral," a tribute to the coming resignation of Mr. Mc Gowen. Another good livng picture represented the burglar boom and Mr. Flowers' point of view of it. This consisted of a big lorry, headed with a placard, "There are no burglars. (Signed) Flowers," and loaded with "Bill Sykes" and his crew. They were masked and armed with antiquated-looking revolvers, some of which had been mended with string, and "the king of thieves" was there, crowned with leaves. A delicate allusion to the State Premier-designate might be found in the printed sentence on another car, "Behold Holman in a striking attitude." Another placard read, "Vote 'Yes-No' and save your constitution." Lady Denman was shown, laying the foundation-stone at "Canbeerah," wherever that may be. A large man, with a wild, untidy hat and beard, was beside her. A picture of a rooster hung in front of him. Not far off stood "Lord Denman," placarded "I must go home to-night," in reference, no doubt, to housing difficulties. "Kantankerous Karmichael" and "Peter Bored" were shown in representation of "the new Senate." The Conservatorium of Music, which it was proposed to house in Government House stables (no horses admitted only foalios) was caricatured, and there was an interesting 'broad arrow brand" on a lorry, labelled "Sentences remitted daily. Preference to unionists." Altogether there was plenty of fun going, and some pretty hard hits. The Town Hall was packed, and speeches were alternated with songs. Mr. Carmichael said the last financial year the Government had increased the University subsidies to the sum of £46,500 and enabled the senate to establish additional chairs in chemistry and economics and commerce. The Government were determined to bring a university education within the reach of every brilliant boy or girl in the State, no matter what the financial or social status of the parents might be. He regretted that there was no research endowment fund. The Government could not do everything, and they must look to their moneyed men to do for Sydney University what Cecil Rhodes, Carnegie, and Leland Stanford had done for other universities. When that time came he had no shadow of doubt that world-famed Australian-trained university men would be counted in hundreds where they were now counted in units.

THE SEA SERPENT.

When we had just been congratul ting ourselves on the fact that the sea-serpent was as extinct as the dods, we learn from a Fremantle telegram that the sea serpent has been disporting itself before the astonished gaze of a ship's company in the Australian Bight. The crew and passengers of the Dimboola, which recently reached the western State from Port Adelaide, have related their experience of this strange monster, and some have even committed to paper the pictorial impressions of the creature as seen within the comparatively easy distance of a quarter of a mile. The "immense fish or serpent kept raising its head out of the water. Fully fifty feet further back its tail could be seen threshing the water, and at times it arched at its body, which resembled that of a huge sea serpent." Owing to the rarity of its appearances, which generally coincide with the dull season of the year, the sea serpent has been a constant theme of ridicule. Yet we cannot forget that in the late R. A. Proctor it found a reputable savant ready to credit its existence. In his "Pleasant Ways in Science" the famous astronomer points out how unfair and unscientific it is to ridicule sea serpent stories, and to treat navigators of good repute as liars for reporting hat they have seen some rare animal which people in general do not come across. If the testimony of countless witnesses, extending over many decades, may be trusted, there must be some inhabitant of the ocean of large size and peculiar shape. Why should there not be? Are there not eels 80 ft. long, ribbon-fish longer still, and whales stretching from 60 to 80 ft.? Huxley held that an immense sea serpent (or some such animal) was no more impossible in our age than a pterodactyl was in the geological era of the flying lizard. There was no a priori reason, declared, why snake-bodied reptil s from 50 ft. long and upwards should not disport themselves in our seas, as they did in those of the cretaceous epoch, which, geologically speaking, is a mere yesterday.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployed of Perth assembled in strong force at the Town Hall corner this week and afterwards proceeded to Government House, where a deputation from amongst the men was appointed to interview His Excellency the Governor (Sir Harry Barron), if possible. The s ectacle of a big crowd of unemployed thronging around the gates of Government House was unusual, and a number of people were attracted to the scene out of idle curiosity. The men made no demonstration. They simply appointed their deputation, awaited the latter's return, and afterwards proceeded to the Esplanade. In fact, a commendable feature o their demonstrations during the last few days has been the orderly way in which they have been conducted. On the Esplanade the members of the deputation to His Excellency announced what had transpired during the interview, which lasted for some time.

"His Excellency," remarked Mr. Yarlett "was not merely good enough to receive us, but he treated us with every courtesy. His Excellency pointed out that while he had every sympathy for men out of work, mere empty sympathy was of little or no value in such a case, but he promised to bring before the Premier, on his return to town, the position as it had been placed before him. The deputation brought before His Excellency the question of calling Parliament together specially to go into the unemployed problem, but His Excellency said that, while he was cramped in that respect, he would do whatever lay in his power for the men."

As another part of their campaign the unemployed, through their leaders, interviewed prominent citizens in different walks of life, with the object of bringing immediately before those who might be in a position to afford them some relief the position in which the men are placed.

HAGUE CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY.

Between 200 and 300 persons gathered in the Baptist Church, Collins-street, Melbourne on Thursday to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference. Mr. Justice Higgins, who presided, said that before he took the chair he had taken the precaution to ascertain the exact scope of the society lest he should be found, in these political times, in deep political waters. The official year book had surprised him with the number of disputes that had been settled by the Hague Tribunal. Those friendly settlements, any one of which might have 15 years ago been a cause of war were great mile-posts in the advance of humanity. The strong side very rarely wanted arbitration. Many men were still obsessed by that immoral principle which was the principle of "My country right or wrong." Under that principle a British man, wearing a Christian Endeavour badge, found that he had bayonetted to his death a Boer who carried a Christian Endeavour badge also. Among the motions agreed to was one that an Australian judge should have a seat on the Hague Tribunal, and that a peace department, under the direction of the Minister for External Affairs, should be immediately established and put in communication with kindred departments elsewhere.

GERMAN-TASMANIAN TRADE.

With the arrival on Thursday at Hobart of the North German Lloyd steamer Schlesien, from Bremen, with a general cargo, was inaugurated a fortnightly direct service between Germany and Tasmania. Hitherto all German goods for Tasmania had been sent to London for transhipment into the fortnightly mail steamers of the Shaw Savill e and Albion Line and the New Zealand Shipping Company, which call at Hobart, en route to New Zealand, or landed at Melbourne for transhipment by the Union Company and Huddart Parker and Co.'s steamers. Henceforward there will be no need for the transhipment of German manufactured goods for Tasmania. The steamers will also take outward cargo, including fruit. So far, the only German steamers to load fruit at Hobart have been those belonging to the German-Australian line, which also come to Hobart in the wool season.

PRESBYTERIANS UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

At the Adelaide Presbyterian Assembly on Friday the following motion was carried on the casting vote of the chairman:—"That this Assembly, recognising the grave responsibility resting on the Commonwealth Government in regard to national defence and realising the difficulty of evolving a scheme that will be at once effective for defence and acceptable to all citizens hesitates to offer any harassing criticism of the Defence Act. It earnestly desires that there shall be no violation of religious scruples and strongly urges that exemption from penalties for refusal to undergo naval and military service shall be granted to bona-fide members of any religious body whose articles of belief forbid warfare, any persons so exempt to render a period of other service to the State of equal time to the days of training at present required."

A.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ARMY AND NAVY STORES vs. BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

A match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday between the Army and Navy Stores and the Bombay Gas Company, and resulted in a win for the latter by 45 runs:—

ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

DeMello	...	...	3
Cohen	...	...	4
Naik	...	...	0
Tweedle	...	...	0
Marker	...	...	2
Hill	...	...	0
Bellamy	...	...	0
Bunyan	...	...	1
Chemmorker	...	...	2
John, not out	...	...	0
Vasant	...	...	0
Total		...	13

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

Murray	...	...	0
Price	...	...	2
Chevker	...	...	5
Challis	...	...	11
Edwards	...	...	1
Sadanand, not out	...	...	15
Pitale	...	...	4
Burch	...	...	2
Paisley	...	...	7
Kale	...	...	0
Pagel	...	...	0
Extras		...	10
Total		...	57

G. I. P. RY. vs. NEW HINDUS.

This match was played on Saturday at Esplanade Maidan, where the G. I. P. Railway won by 59 runs:—

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Shamrao, c Vaghle, b Dongre	...	...	5
Vithal, b D nare	...	...	15
Shivram, c Diverker, b Ronate			12
Narayanvalle, c and b Massoorker			14
Parekh, c Diverker, b Parker	...		19
Ellavia, c Massoorker	...	...	1
George, b Ronate	...	...	12
Lees, b Parker	...	...	9
Peggo, b Ronate	...	...	0
Amre, b Ronate	...	...	0
Phillips, not out	...	...	2
Extras		...	23
Total		...	112

NEW HINDUS.

Dalvi, b Parekh	...	...	9
Wazhl, b Parekh	...	...	0
Kamat, b Parekh	...	...	10
Massoorker, b Ellavia		...	9
Massoorker, c Phillips, b Ellavia			0
Dongre, c Narayanvalla, b Ellavia			4
Diverker, c Nagarvalla, b Ellavia	...	...	3
Parker, c and b Ellavia		...	11
Shirshekar, st Phillips, b Parekh			4
Said, c Shivram, b Parekh	...		2
Ronate, not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	1
Total	..	...	53

POLO AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Opportunity was to have been taken of the first clear day to-day, when the Annandale ground was dry and disengaged to play off the final tie in the Beresford Polo Tournament between the Viceroy's and Commander-in-Chief's staffs, but as the game was about to begin and a large number of visitors, including Lord and Lady Hardinge were present, there was a short and sharp downpour of rain, which rendered the ground unsuitable for play. If possible the game will be played to-morrow.

DALES GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

COL. REDL'S TREACHERY!

HOW HE WAS DETECTED.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

VIENNA, May 31.

The treachery of Colonel Redl, who committed suicide when he was about to be arrested for having sold national secrets to a foreign Power, was discovered by accident.

When Lieutenant Jandric was arrested the papers found on him included a letter from the chief of a foreign espionage bureau directing him to receive certain letters from Redl, and also cipher. The latter was used by the authorities in telegrams summoning Redl from Prague to Vienna, Redl responding immediately. Detectives, who followed him, noted that he was disappointed at failing to meet the mythical expected person.

The authorities have been adversely criticised for having failed to suspect the origin of the large sums of money Redl was spending. He received £10,000 for last winter's work. Throughout the recent international crisis he enabled Russia to reply to the movements of the Austrian forces. In fact, his information was so complete that the Russian counter-movements sometimes anticipated the Austrian plans.

In connection with the case the police have made three arrests in Vienna. Other arrests are expected, including those of a woman and a Russian official at Prague.

Jandric was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

Vienna, June 2.

Redl recently denounced some Russian officers who had sold information to Austria, and his own exposure was due to vengeance on the part of one of these betrayed officers.

General Hotzendorfe (Chief of the General Staff) and General von Gierslingen (Commander of the Prague Army Corps) have tendered their resignations over the Redl affair. General Hotzendorfe's resignation has, however, not been accepted.

THE "IMPERATOR" AGROUND.

London, May 31.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states:—"The German steamer "Imperator" is lying on a desolate part of the coast near Cuxhaven. There are mysterious rumours that costly carpets and furniture on board were hacked about and that liquid cement was poured into the water pipes and allowed to harden, with the result that the water system was rendered useless. Two thousand workmen are on the vessel, and they are suspected of having caused the damage. The German steamer "Blucher" yesterday went aground on the Great Belt during a fog. Warships endeavoured to pull her off, but without success."

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, June 1.

The "Financial Times" states: "There is a tacit agreement among the leading underwriters to abstain from further business until the glut of new securities has been absorbed. The joint stock banks have, in one or two cases, been taking steps to sted the time of fresh borrowing by public authorities. If respite be given the natural elasticity of the stock market will soon reassert itself."

The "Daily Mail" remarks: "There is scarcely an underwriting house in the city that has not had seriously to consider the question of declining to accept fresh obligations. The market for short-term issues is almost equally congested, and relief cannot be expected without a slowing down of trade, the widespread prosperity of which is at the root of the scarcity of money.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

London, May 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill introduced by the Scottish Liberals was passed by 204 votes to 159 votes.

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, (Secretary for Scotland), said that the Government approved of the principle of the Bill, but it was not committed to details.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a vehement protest against the Bill, predicted that if it were brought into operation, it would inflict the greatest injuries upon Scotland, and it would be a legislative absurdity. It was impossible to make a federal system piecemeal. A system of four provinces of which England would be one would be so lopsided and top-heavy that it would be impossible to maintain its equilibrium for any length of time.

THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, May 31.

Speaking yesterday at the dedication of the monument to the men who perished in the sinking of the American warship Maine, ex-President Taft said that the possession of the Philippines gave the United States an Asiatic status, and brought her close to China, while it also gave her a double interest in the Pacific. She must accept the responsibility and use it for the general good of the world.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

New York, June 1.

General Miles, when interviewed yesterday with regard to the trouble with Japan over the Californian legislation, said that if Japan were so foolish as to declare war she would not invade the United States. The chances of war were, however, very remote. The Japanese as fighters had been greatly over-rated.

ENGLISH STORMS.

London, May 30.

Fierce thunderstorms, accompanied by torrential rains, swept over London and many places in the South of England to-day. Lightning caused several fires.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

New York, May 31.

At Indianapolis yesterday Jules Goux won the 500 miles automobile race. His average speed was 76 1-2 miles per hour.

VILLAGERS KILLED.

St. Petersburg, June 2.

In an intervillage dispute concerning the demarcation of land in the Yadrinsk district, the guards dispersed the disputants after shooting six of them dead and seriously wounding 11 more.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, June 2.

Thirty thousand workers connected with the Engineering and Allied Trades Federation have been thrown out of work in the Black Country of the Midlands, owing to strikes against low wages.

Over 5,600 men have been locked out at the Metropolitan Carriage Works at Birmingham, because 500 men went on strike for higher wages. The lock-out has caused much suffering among women and children.

STRANGE MURDER CASE.

Madrid, June 2.

Captain Sanchez (an army officer) and his daughter were recently arrested on a charge of having murdered a wealthy man, named Jalon. The daughter subsequently made an accusation against her father and the latter thereupon confessed that he murdered Jalon.

The daughter was arrested as she was attempting to change Jalon's casino gambling counters representing 5,000 pesetas (about £200).

Sanchez was formerly acquitted at Corunna on a charge of having murdered a man who disappeared after having drawn a large sum of money from a bank. A recent search revealed human remains under the floor of Sanchez's house.

CARPENTIER WELLS MATCH.

Paris, June 1.

This afternoon, the English champion, Bombardier Wells, and the Frenchman, Georges Carpentier, met, and the latter won in the fourth round. Wells had the best of the two opening rounds, but failed to follow up his advantage when Carpentier rose dazed in the first round from a half arm punch. Wells missed a similar punch in the second round, and he then began to weaken, his punches losing their sting. In the fourth round Carpentier hit Wells on the mouth, and followed it up with right and left punches to the stomach. He then knocked the Englishman out. Five thousand people were present.

JACK THE RIPPER.

London, June 2.

Sir Melville Macnaghten, when interviewed upon his retirement from the head of Scotland Yard, said he had a clear idea of the identity of the notorious Jack the Ripper. The latter, who was one of the most fascinating of criminals, committed suicide in the latter part of 1888. Sir Melville, however, declined to reveal the secret of the man's identity.

HALL CAINE'S WORKS.

London, June 2.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of numerous newspapers in the United States, has paid £20,000 for the serial rights in the literary productions of Mr. Hall Caine for the next five years.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

London, June 2.

The National Rifle Association is perturbed over the War Office's proposal to throw the King's Prize open for next year to all Services on the basis of a standard test.

GALE IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, June 2.

Violent gales have swept over Portugal, and considerable damage has been caused in addition to many persons having been killed by lightning. A fishing vessel, with 20 men on board, was wrecked, and 15 of the men were drowned.

ENGLAND'S BIRTH-RATE.

London, June 2.

The birth-rate of England and Wales for the three months ended last Saturday, was 23·8 per 1,000 of the population.

IN BRIEF.

Brussels, June 2.

The Duchess of Orleans, who was separated from her husband last year, is now suing for maintenance.

Paris, June 2.

On Saturday, Baroness De Zuglers sent her Dutch-man servant to cash a cheque for 80,000 francs (about £3,200). The man absconded with the money.

London, June 2.

All the schools at Westerham have been closed, in consequence of an outbreak of spotted fever in the district.

Rome, June 2.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a proposal for increasing the annual number of recruits by 25,000 instead of resuming the three years' service for all men.

Paris, June 2.

Seven alternative Bills and 120 amendments to the Government's three years' military service Bill have been introduced. The Socialists proposed the establishment of a national militia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Col. A. L. Lindesay, from the unemployed list, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, Meerut Division, from 8th June.

Major E. Hingston, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Home establishment from November next.

Captain Phillips, from the 21st Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rangoon.

Lieut. Trenchard, No 72, Heavy Battery, is appointed to the 21st Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Gosset, R.E., is posted to Military Works, Secunderabad Division.

Major Blenner-Hasset, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will be on retired pay on June 29th, 1913.

Lieut. R. B. Shepherd, South Lancs. Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission from October next.

Captain MacDona, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on 27th June, on being posted to the 98th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL W. B. MARSHALL.

Duties for the week ending, 22nd June.—Garrison duties—Field Officer, Major E. G. W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry. Next for duty, Captain H. B. Stevenson, 2nd Rajputs. Medical Officer, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C. Next for duty, Captain A. Hendry, R.A.M.C.

FOOTPATHS IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT CORPORATION MEETING.

GRANT FOR CHILDREN'S FETE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

Before proceeding with business, the President said that he wished to congratulate Mr. Cadell and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on the distinctions of C.S.I. and knighthood respectively conferred upon them on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Mr. Cadell had certainly been a most hardworking Commissioner and Sir Fazulbhoy was well known for his useful services to various public institutions. The chairman congratulated them heartily on behalf of himself and the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the following resolution: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on May 10th, 1913, of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, who was an active and useful member of the Corporation for three years. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he was sorry that he was unable to be present at the last meeting and therefore could not move the resolution of regret at the death of Mr. Shapurji Mistry. The Corporation lost in him a very useful and energetic member. As to Mr. Kalabhai, Sir Perozeshah said that he had been a valuable member of Surat Municipality and when he came to Bombay he also became a useful member of the Corporation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy moved that as suggested by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained previous to the expenditure, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 5,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, as a contribution towards the fund for the children's fete to be held on June 20th in commemoration of H. E. the Viceroy's recovery.

In moving the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy said that it required no words from him to commend it to the Corporation. He was sure the Corporation would cheerfully grant the amount.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and carried.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the construction of a footpath at Kennedy Bridge.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated that the footpath was constructed with the funds sanctioned for the purpose by the Corporation. The width of the footpath was 6 feet, while the bridge itself was about 33 feet wide. This was not a sufficient width for the traffic which had to cross it, and the construction of the footpath had reduced the amount available for vehicular traffic. The bridge, however, was an extremely dangerous one for pedestrians, and it seemed therefore better to give them some space in which they could be safe from being run over. The existence of the footpath had made it more necessary for vehicles to drive with caution, but no accidents had occurred yet and the Commissioner thought it advisable that the footpath should be allowed to remain at least for longer trial. The bridge was certainly in need of widening and it was proposed to provide space for doing this in connection with the scheme for the Chowpati market. In the meanwhile, he did not think that further action was necessary.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be recorded. He did not agree with the Commissioner in his remarks.

Mr Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney remarked that people in Bombay were not using footpaths. The Commissioner might ask the Police Commissioner to put special policemen along the length of the bridge to compel people to use the footpath.

Mr. James MacDonald said that the six feet of footpath left enough room for three carriages to pass.

Replying on the debate, Sir Pherozeshah asked the members of the Corporation not to abuse the poor citizens of Bombay for not using footpaths. It was the rich and well-to-do class of people that avoided the footpath and walked in the centre of the road. Again, it was the fault of those who built the footpaths. Even on the very wide roads the footpaths were made very narrow and on those narrow chips there were, at short distances, circular iron cages put upfor the protection of newly planted trees. People could not very well use such footpaths. Until they had wider paths, such as those in London and other cities on the Continent, people would not use them.

The proposition was agreed to.

WATER CISTERNS ON THE ROAD.

The Corporation next considered a report from the Commissioner with reference to their resolution suggesting the provision of one cistern in each ward as a means of relief to the public, who did not receive a sufficient supply of water in their houses.

The Commissioner in his report stated that although the water cistern at Pydhoni was of considerable use to the public living in the immediate neighbourhood it did not supply a very large area. The provision suggested in the resolution of one cistern in each ward would not, therefore, afford a very general relief to the public. On the other hand, the cisterns would cost nearly Rupees 5,000 each, inclusive of the necessary drainage arrangements, and to supply a considerable number of cisterns say 3 each in wards A and E would entail an expenditure of about Rupees 75,000. In view of the fact that the effect of the increased water supply should be felt within the next two or three years, he did not think that this expenditure was justifiable. The present Pydhoni cistern was emptied and cleaned at an interval of 6 weeks or 2 months.

Dr. Dinshah Bomonji Master moved that the Commissioner be requested to put up cisterns in various parts at a cost of Rs. 75,000 which grant the Corporation would be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney asked if there would be enough water to fill the cisterns and if there were would not the filling of the cisterns affect the water supply of the surrounding houses.

The Municipal Commissioner was opposed to the provision of such cisterns on the ground that the people could be made to get their water supply in their own houses instead of from the pipes on the public street.

On being put to the vote, the proposition was carried.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

The Board next considered a Government letter in which it was stated that as Government proposed to examine generally the question of the education of children employed in factories in the Bombay Presidency, they were desirous that the Corporation should be represented on the Committee by one Councillor and one member of their Schools' Committee.

The Corporation appointed the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. D. E. Wacha to represent them on the Committee.

QUESTION OF TRAINING INDIANS.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee and in the circumstances mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith be granted privilege leave for three months and Mr. A. T. East, be appointed in the place during his absence on leave on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

The Municipal Commissioner, in a subsequent letter, had stated: "With reference to the grant of leave for three months to Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, which was sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 23rd April, I have the honour to state that there are a number of subjects to which it would be advisable that Mr. Smith should give attention, while he is in England. The first of these is the arrangement for inspection of the quality of the steel for 10,000 tons of 50" pipes to be supplied by Messrs. Mephan Ferguson Proprietory, Ld. After manufacture, these pipes will be tested for soundness and workmanship at the Contractors works near Thana; but it is necessary that the quality of the steel should be examined in the first place. Under the contract this work is to be done at the contractors' expense. Similary, as regards the 18,000 tons of cast iron pipes, these have to be tested at the foundries at the contractors' expense. In addition to making arrangements for these inspections, it is advisable that Mr. Smith should personally satisfy himself regarding the tests for the quality of the steel plates and soundness of the cast iron pipes as well of the quality of material and workmanship of the sluice valves, penstocks, 48 inch Venturi Meters, etc. The materials mentioned involve altogether an expense of about 50 lakhs of rupees so that the best inspection possible is advisable.

Mr. Smith should also make arrangements for the staff necessary for the laying of cast iron pipes along Syphon No. 8. It is intended to do this work departmentally as no contractor is likely to undertake it except at exeessive rates and closer supervision over the quality of the work will also thereby be possible. For this work it would be necessary to bring three foremen Pipelayers from England. These men are not available in India and it is advisable that Mr. Smith should interview them and engage them in England.

Sir Pherozeshan Mehta observed that he wished to ask if it was not possible to find men in India to do the work why should foremen be brought from England.

The Commissioner explained that in India the laying of such large pipes was an unusual thing and Indians had no experience of the work. He was sure that if the work had to be done by contractors they would have brought men from England. It was a question of getting men who had had experience in that special work.

Mr. Wacha remarked that it was true that they required men who were experienced in the special line but the question was whether the men who would be brought here would be of the class they wanted.

Dr. Master said that in certain cases experienced men were needed, but he asked if the Municipality would not also give a chance to Indians?

Mr. Kavasji Readymoney pointed out that for particular large works it was an absolute necessity to have skilled and experienced men. At the Tata works it was the special desire of the promoters of the scheme to employ Indians and get the work done by Indians as far as possible, but they found it did not prove successful and they employed Europeans. Now they were again trying Indians because the object was to train Indians and get the work done by them. The Commissioner had told them that those foremen would be required to work here for three years and Indians would have, Mr. Readymoney said, an opportunity to get experience of kind of work which they had never done before.

The resolution was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF MANDVI.

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, had given notice to move the following proposal:

That the Commissioner, be requested to report (1) as to what steps have been taken by the Executive towards the widening and general improvement of the Musjid Bunder Road, since the passing of the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1964, dated the 3rd June 1896, expressing "that in the opinion of the Standing Committee it was extremely desirable that the widening of this important thoroughfare *viz*:—the Musjid Bunder Road, should be steadily prosecuted and that special funds should be provided from time to time when opportunities for purchasing grounds occur," (2) what was the actual state of the said road at the date of the above referred to Resolution *viz*:—3rd June 1896, (3) how many set backs have been enforced and properties acquired since the 3rd June 1896, for the improvement of the said road between the Abdul Rehman Street and the Dongri Street and what has been the total approximate cost thereof, (4) whether any of the properties referred to in the Corporation Resolutions Nos. 4642, and 13894, dated 10th August, 1896, and 11th March, 1897, respectively and recommended by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose as per their report, dated 26th January, 1897, have been acquired by the Municipality and, if so, when and at what cost, and (5) whether in view of the statements made and the opinion expressed by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Commissioner in a communication to the Corporation No. 4095, dated the 2nd June, 1896, on the subject, the Commissioner thinks that the time has arrived when the question of the general improvement of this most important thoroughfare having incessant and enormous traffic should be seriously taken up by the Corporation and if so, he should, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, submit a scheme for the general improvement and widening of the street at an early date.

Mr. Kayani having moved the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved as an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to how many set-backs had been enforced and how many could not be enforced, since June 3rd, 1896.

The amendment was agreed to, as the general feeling of the meeting was that it would lead to a practical solution of the whole question.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BAD ERUPTION ALL OVER BABY'S BODY

Hardly Slept at All. Completely Disfigured with the Spots. One Box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap Completely Cured.

67, York Rd., Walthamstow, Essex, Eng.—"My baby was cured after two weeks' treatment with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. At the beginning of the summer she had a very bad eruption all over her body, even her finger tips being afflicted. It came in the form of spots which, as fast as one healed, another formed. The spots commenced like pin pricks gradually getting larger and were inflamed causing great irritation which caused the baby to scratch so that they commenced to break and run with what looked like water. She hardly slept at all except in short snatches. The child was completely disfigured with the spots.

"I saw the Cuticura advertisement and sent for samples, and after her first bath with the Cuticura Soap and application of the Cuticura Ointment I know she felt relief. For a fortnight I continued the baths with Cuticura Soap, and applied the Cuticura Ointment gently after. I used only one box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap, and they completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. M. Saunders, Jan. 23, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not cheap and inferior Kaminia Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed, The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM"
Guaranteed absolutely Pur

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT.

SUFFRAGISTS ACTION AGAINST HER FATHER.

Mr. Justice Bankes, and a jury began on Tuesday, the hearing of a claim for damages for alleged false imprisonment brought by Miss Annie Bell against her father Captain George Fullerton Bell, R.N., and his solicitor Mr. A. E. Cubison.

Mr. Healy, for the plaintiff, said she and her family had lived at 53 Jeffrey's-road, Clapham, in a house which had been the property of her mother. When her mother died, she wished the house and furniture to go to her two daughters. The father accordingly paid the plaintiff £20 a year in recognition of her rights and when she left the house she received a capital sum of £250. She became involved in the woman suffrage movement and was several times in prison.

Her father was an elderly gentlemen who had had a distinguished career in the Navy. The plaintiff was released from prison at the end of May last year and resumed her residence at 53, Jeffrey's-road. Apparently her father then determined to leave the house, and on about June 14, his solicitor, Mr. Cubison, the other defendant, called and told the plaintiff that she would have to leave the house. She said that the house was half hers, and the furniture also from a fair and moral point of view. In a subsequent letter Mr. Cubison wrote to the plantiff telling her that she must quit the premises by 12 o'clock on the following day June 21, and take with her only her own personal belongings. He also said that he was instructed to pay her in advance a monthly allowance of £8, but he (Mr. Healy) believed that that allowance was only to be paid conditionally upon her giving up the suffrage movement.

The plaintiff declined to leave the house on June 21, and on that day, the furniture having been removed from the house with the exception of the plaintiff's bed, all the doors were locked and the front door was bolted and barred and the windows fastened, and the plaintiff was locked up alone in the house by Mr. Cubison. From June 21, until June 27 the doors were kept locked, and on the night of the 26th Mr. Cubison, accompanied by his wife and two or three other persons, came to the house through the back way. Without the plaintiff's knowledge Mr. Cubison posted two men in the bath-room. The plaintiff did not know they were there, and when she came down in the morning to try and get some food, the men dashed out of the bath-room and showed her out of the front door.

The plaintiff, Miss Annie Elizabeth Bell, examined by Mr. Barnett, gave evidence in support of her counsel's opening statement. She said that she maintained herself by working as a Braille copyist. She was interested in the suffrage movement and had been convicted five times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rawlinson:—From June 21 to 27, she did not know that she could leave the house at any time provided that she did not return to it. Her complaint was that she was imprisoned and detained in the house. On the last occasion upon which she was arrested, which was in April, 1913, she said, "If any man interferes with me I have a revolver in my pocket and will use it." She had, in fact, a loaded revolver in her pocket at the time. She carried it because at the time she was living next door to a common lodging house where 50 or 100 of the commonest men lived, and they had threatened to break into her bed-room.

Mr. Cubison, giving evidence on Wednesday, stated that Captain Bell, who was over 80, desired to leave the house, and instructed witness to have the furniture sold. On June 12, he saw the plaintiff with reference to her leaving the house, and told her of the allowance her father was prepared to give her. He said nothing about leaving the suffragist movement. On June 21 the furniture was removed. By his instructions a Yale lock was fitted to the door. Any one could open that from the inside. Next evening he visited the house and found that plaintiff had closed the locks and bolts. There was nothing to prevent her leaving the house.

The jury agreed that the plaintiff had not been locked in.

Mr. Dobb applied for judgment for the defendants upon this finding and judgment was entered accordingly.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, composed of Justices Bankes and Lush, on May 30. Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., moved, on behalf of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, for a rule nisi for alleged contempt of court against the editors of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Globe" newspapers.

Mr. Smith, in introducing his motion, said the matter in regard to which the alleged contempt had been committed was the prosecution now proceeding at the Old Bailey of Mr. Cecil Chesterton on a charge of libel. It was submitted that contempt had been committed in relation to certain proceedings that had been commenced by shareholders against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and others.

Counsel proceeded to read an affidavit in support of the application, made by Mr. Steadman, solicitor, in which it was stated that the "Pall Mall Gazette" published a statement on May 27 headed, "£1,000,000 Marconi Action. Writ Issued. Extraordinary Case. Mr. Chesterton on Trial. The Libel Charge," and went on to say that Mr. Oliver Locher-Lampson, M.P., and Mr. Peter Wright, both shareholders in the Marconi Company, had "issued a writ in respect of 500,000 American Marconi shares which were dealt with by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director."

Council said the way the subject was treated in the "Pall Mall Gazette" suggested that this action and the trial of Mr Cecil Chesterton were involved together. That was grossly inaccurate and misleading.

The rules were granted.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. "OLYMPIA," June 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, will sail from No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 17th instant with the following passengers. Medical Inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-45 a.m. sharp:—

TO LONDON.

Allardyce, Capt. J. G. B., Bennett, Capt. T. L

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brömmer, Maj. A. G. Cooke, Mrs.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

RELIC OF A SIEGE OF 1691.

While excavating near the scene of a battle during the siege of Limerick in 1691, workmen discovered a quantity of human remains. A bullet hole was observed in one skull and on examination a bullet was found embedded in the bone.

THE SINCEREST FLATTERY.

According to American papers the alleged calmness in the face of certain death of the Georgian banker who recently swallowed poison by mistake has already been emulated. A cattle-dealer in Sioux City was so interested in reading the imaginative accounts of the banker's last days that he took a dose of the same poison himself to see if he could meet his end with similar fortitude.

SCIENTIFIC MENUS.

A new American dinner-table custom will not, we think, ever become popular on this side of the Atlantic. At the forthcoming International Refrigeration Congress in Washington and Chicago, the guests at each banquet will receive a menu containing an "officially certified history" of each article of food served. From the scientific standpoint the innovation may be desirable, but a good dinner would certainly be robbed of some of its charms if all menus went into these details.

THE KAISER ON WAGNER.

On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Richard Wagner the Emperor sent a telegram to Frau Cosima Wanger saying: "This day, so full of import for German art culture, is celebrated by the whole nation. My thoughts, too, turn gratefully to quiet Bayreuth, where he was born a century ago, and rests from the conflicts of his life in that place whence the greatness and glory of his imperishable creations went forth into all the world. I have ordered the production of my favourite opera, the 'Meistersinger, to-night at my Opera House, in order to help to educate the young generation in the spirit of Richard Wagner."

TRAMPS' WEEK-ENDS.

The local guardians have come to the conclusion that the Yarmouth Workhouse is far too comfortable a place. Able-bodied men come to it on Saturdays, they find, get two nights, lodgings, five meals and a bath and leave on Mondays refreshed and rejoicing. Some of them, says a member of the board, regard the place as a club, and the labour master as the steward, and another declares that he has found these week-enders having a smoking concert in the dining-hall, one of them even smoking cigarettes through a meerschaum tube. In future the unwelcome guests will be required to crack stones or pick oakum by way of paying for their accommodation, and it is hoped that these measures will be effective in discouraging the present week-end habit.

A FAMOUS ROCK.

Owing to its precarious position, the northern extremity of Matlock's famous High Tor, which is visited by a quarter of a million persons yearly, and of which Ruskin wrote so enthusiastically, is to be removed. Clinging to the main rock is a large crag. By process of time this has separated itself from the Tor, and experts are of opinion that it might fall into the ravine below, a distance of 250 feet. The crag, which is estimated to contain between 600 and 700 tons of limestone, rises to an altitude of 450 feet. The majestic attractiveness of the Tor will be little affected by the contemplated work.

£9,200 FOR STATUARY GROUP.

Sixty-four sculptures from Carpeaux's atelier were sold in Mail week at the Galerie Manzi-Jovant, Paris, for £29,674. The highest price was paid for the terra-cotta original of the famous Carpeaux group. "La Danse," which, valued at £16,000, sold for £9,200. The terra-cotta original of "Ugolin et ses Enfants" was acquired for £3,600. Other interesting prices were: "La Genie de la Danase" (plaster original), £1880; "Daphnis et Chloe" (plaster original), £464; "Jeune Fille a la coquille" (bronze model), £860, "Pecheuse de Vignots" (marble statuette), £508; "Les Trois Graces" (plaster group), £1,844—valued at £1,000; "Les Trois Graces' (bronze model), £704; "Chinois" (original plaster bust designed to represent "Asia" in the Luxembourg fountation), £1,080, "La Candeur" (original plaster bust), £560. The 'remaining lots sold below £400, including a number of portrait busts.

COMEDY OF A STATUE.

A statue of General Dumas, father of the elder of the famous novelists, which was set up last year in the Square Malesherbes, Paris, and was apparently forgotten—for it had never been unveiled—was inaugurated in Mail week with an amusing and impromptu ceremony. Tired of seeing the worthy general standing in the little square muffled in a shroud that grew more dirty every day, some Paris artists decided to take upon themselves the responsibility of unveiling the statue. At noon they marched into the square, some in wonderful fancy dress, some in shirt sleeves and studio overalls, and surrounded the statue with a pomp that was an amusing burlesque of the very formal etiquette followed in France on official occasions of the sort. A large crowd of spectators gathered, and to them the artists addressed droll harangues in parody of the usual set orations. A little girl model had been brought to lay flowers at the foot of the statue in the name of the youth of France, and then amid the cheers and laughter of the crowd the veil that had so long hidden the statue was withdrawn and the merry artists marched back to their studios again. The next day, however, officials of the municipality arrived in the Square Malesherbes and solemnly enveloped General Dumas in a new shroud.

NO PINK SILK STOCKINGS.

The visit of the President of the French Republic to England this month has confronted many of his official staff with the mystery of English court regulations as to dress. One of the more recondite of these questions has been confied by one functionary who will travel with the President to the French Press, where it is being discussed with much mystification. "I am told," says the puzzled French official, "that I must provide myself with knee-breeches to wear at court. In addition I must have black silk stockings. So far, I understand the regulations perfectly. But then I am told that I must also procure pink silk stockings, to wear underneath the black ones. I have tried everywhere to buy pink silk stockings. I cannot obtain them anywhere. I have at last been advised to go to a theatrical costumier for them. But the point that I do not understand is why do I need pink silk stockings at all?" The object of the court regulation that two pairs of silk stockings must be worn with knee-breeches is to prevent the colour of the skin being seen through the thin material.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"JUMP, JUDY, JUMP!"

Lady Bell, writing in the "Times" regarding the modern dance, quotes extracts from "The Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope." The following passages are taken from a letter written in 1812:—

Lady Elizabeth gave a very successful ball, where for the first time in London the polka was danced in public, and people stood upon the chairs and rout-seats to watch it. . . . Mr. Theodore Hook declared that "the obnoxious dance was calculated to lead to the most licentious consequences,". . . Subsequently the "Sporting Magazine" . . . . denounced the dance which, "to the disgrace of sense and taste, has obtruded itself into the whole cricle of the fashionable world . . . a will-corrupting dance . . . . a compound of immodest gesture and infectious poison."

On the other hand, I must also quote, from the same work, the admonition of an Irish lady of that period, at a ball, to her daughter, who was not displaying enough spirit in her dancing:—

"Jump, Judy, jump! the Guardsmen are looking on!"

ORIGINATOR OF EMPIRE DAY.

How many (asks the "Daily Chronicle") could answer this question correctly: "Who was the originator of Empire Day?" It came about in this way. On June 6, 1896, the Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton, Canada, passed a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Clementina Fessenden on the death of her husband, rector of Ancaster. Mrs. Fessenden, accompanied by her granddaughter aged six, received the resolution in person, and said that she hoped that the patriotic spirit of the grandfather would descend to the child.

Then and there the little girl was made an honorary member of the society, and Mrs. Fessenden was so struck at the child's delight in her badge and the maple leaf she wore that she thought, "Why should not all children be stimulated in the same way?" Mrs. Fessenden at once set about her endeavour to realise this vision of inculcating patriotic sentiment, and in August, 1898, "Empire Day" was launched and incorporated in the Canadian school system, and from the Dominion it has spread over the Empire.

FARMER'S GREAT ADVENTURE.

A prominent West Country farmer attending the opening of the new Co-operative Milk Depot at Bath, declared that he had not drunk a glass of milk for twenty years before attending this gathering, when he had drunk for the novelty of the thing, and was delighted with the taste.

HONEYMOON CHAPERONES.

In Saturday's "Books and Bookmen" it is observed that in the eighteenth century it was not considered "bon-ton" for a young couple to go on a honeymoon without a chaperone. . . . The practice must have survived into the last century, for in 'Mansfield Park', when Maria Bertram marries Mr. Rushworth. . . . Julia the younger sister goes with them. The custom certainly lingered on in out-of-the-way place at least till the middle of the of the nineteenth century.

My mother, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian," was married in 1853. Before that date she had been the bridesmaid of a girl friend who had married a young lawyer. They both came of middle-class families in very comfortable circumstances. She went with them on their honeymoon. She always assured us that in those far-away days it was quite the correct thing for the bridesmaid to form one of the party.

This must have been one of the very last cases of a bridesmaid at the honeymoon as a matter of course. But two or three years ago, a bevy of girl friends spent the whole of the honeymoon with a newly-married pair at a Welsh watering-place. Bride and bridegroom and friends were all Manchester people. In this case the idea was believed to be quite original. Afterwards it was voted very successful.

BOY PLANTS £1,600 PEARLS.

Charles Frederick von Glahn, youthful son of Herr and Frau Charles Frederick von Glahn, of Berlin, who have been stopping at the Astor Hotel, New York, has great ideas in floriculture (says the "New York Herald").

He planted £1,600 worth of his mother's pearls in the flower boxes on the Astor Hotel roof garden and his quite peevish, because his parents refused to allow them to remain there and await results.

Charles had been watching the men at work on the roof planting flowers in the boxes that are scattered around. The seeds planted looked round, and Charles remembered that his mother's pearls were of the same shape.

COMPARISON OF FATHERS.

In Mr. Robert Griffith's "Llyfr Cerdd Dannau" (says the "Western Mail"), there is an amusing anecdote about Elizabeth Randles, the child harpist. She was the daughter of Edward Randles, Wrexham, a famous Welsh harpist in his day, and learnt to play the triple harp when a very small child. Before she was four years old, she played before George III. and Queen Charlotte. The Princess of Wales wished to take the child under her care, but her father, the blind harpist, would not part with her. It was, however, arranged that Elizabeth should stay at the Princess's house at Blackheath for a week. During her visit the little harpist played a great deal with Princess Charlotte of Wales, both children being of almost the same age. Once when they were playing together the litte Princess said to Elizabeth, "Do you know, Bessy, my grandpapa is King of England, and my papa is Prince of Wales?" "Well," replied the little Welsh girl, not to be outdone, "and my papa is organist of Wrexham."

SALISBURY PLAIN REVIEW.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, in his command orders, expresses gratification at the turn out, bearing, and movement of the Regular Special Reserves and Territorial troops inspected by him on Salisbury Plain on May 22. He states that he counts himself fortunate in having been the first general officer who has had the satisfaction of observing from the saluting point the skill and efficiency of the Royal Flying Corps. He was particularly pleased to observe that, notwithstanding the rarity of ceremonial parades of late years, the dressing, steadiness, and marching of Regular and Special Reserve units, both mounted and dismounted, were most creditable, and nearly approached the highest standard of the days when much time was spent on ceremonial drill. He was very fully satisfied with the results achieved by all units of the Territorial Force on parade.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FLYING FOR WOMEN.

Flying for women was the subject on which a London correspondent recently sought opinions from those who have studied the art themselves, and from others who are entitled to speak about it. In her workshop near Clapham Junction, Mrs. Maurice Hewlett wife of the famous novelist, was seen. Here in spacious premises—a skating rink which had outlived its time, and now makes capital premises for Hewlett and Blondeau, aeronautical engineers—Mrs. Hewlett gave some interesting information. This lady, as is well known, had an aviation school for two years at Brocklands, and she is the first Englishwoman who got a pilot's certificate, but she feels that aviation has not yet been made sufficiently safe to be taken up in large numbers by women. A great many go up constantly as passengers, and enjoy the sensation immensely. "But that is not taking up aviation," argues Mrs. Hewlett. "A woman must take the wheel, feel that she is mistress of her craft, know when there is a 'miss' in the engine, observe when all does not go smoothly where the fault lies, and decide in a second the right and sound course to pursue to bring her aeroplane and herself safely to earth."

LACK OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Mrs. Hewlett is convinced that it is not that women are wanting in courage, but that the majority just miss that confidence in themselves which has been in a great many cases where men pilots were concerned the one thing to save their lives in a critical moment. Mrs. Hewlett is sure that once women go in largely for flying, men will follow, because they will feel what women can conquer they should master easily. Mrs. Hewlett herself is one of the pioneer enthusiasts where aviation is concerned. Day after day from eight in the morning she is busy at her works, and has the satisfaction after one year's hard work with her highly-skilled engineer partner Mr. Blondeau, to have had War Office orders and Admiralty work. In fact, Mrs. Hewlett was assured that the firm can consider themselves on the Admiralty list. The works are busy now on a Caudron biplane, the third they have built and a Hanriot two-seater monoplane.

A SHARE IN MANUFACTURE.

This practical woman aviator does all the canvas work, sewing, stretching, fitting, doping (this, a process to make the canvas waterproof), and, finally, painting the colour which each inventor elects to sport so as to distinguish his planes from others. There is, says Mrs. Hewlett, a great deal of work which women can do in the manufacture of aeroplanes, and which should by and by develop into quite a profitable trade for women, and she is convinced that it will not be long before the wave of enthusiasm for aviation which has swept over France and Germany will reach these shores, and in this opinion she does not stand alone.

LADY LLANGATTOCK'S VIEWS.

A distinguished member of the council of the Women's Aerial League, Lady Llangattock, consider, that the time has not yet arrived for women to fly. Not until aeroplanes have been brought to greater perfection will women, in her opinion, take up aviation. For should they meet accidents, as men so constantly have done, the example they would give would not be emulated by men, and their pluck and courage of which Lady Llangattock has such hopes for the future, would fall on barren ground. As science progresses, aeroplanes are made safer every day; then, if women go in for that branch of aducation, Llangattock is convinced their example would have great effect. She also hopes that an aerocraft or aeroplane will be attached to the Womens Aerial League when the last improvements have been accomplished.

Lady O'Hagan, the chairman of the League, is not at present in favour of flying for women, but full of enthusiasm for the League's great patriotic scheme for aviation. This scheme, as explained by the hon. secretary, is to raise a patriotic aerial fund of £100,000. The fund is to be kept intact and no expenses taken out of it. When the fund is completed experts will be called in to decide on its best use for the nation.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

A meeting in aid of the refuge for victims of the white slave traffic in North India was held on May 27 at the Church House by the Ladies' National Association, Mrs. Whitehead presiding. A letter was read from Bishop Mylne, formerly of Bombay, in which he said:—"Agents go to Europe from Bombay, go through a form of marriage with half a dozen women in as many places, take them all to Bombay, and plunge them into infamy. This is only a specimen of what takes place. During my time in India the Executive Government of Bombay made an attempt to grapple with the traffic, but I am afraid it fizzled out after the company—it is generally that—which carried on the infamy had been harried and lightened a little. In Bombay, at any rate, it was all in the hands of Mahomedans, but the women imported are mostly Jewesses from the Austrian territories. Many of them, alas! after being betrayed to begin with, sink to the lowest depth and think only of "making a good thing of it" and getting rich, and they sometimes do. Brig-Gen. Bond said that very little had been done affecting the lot of the women. The restraint exercised on those engaged in the traffic had been almost nil. He had never seen any women desembarked from a British ship, but he had seen European women taken on board foreign ships at Port Said and disembarked at Bombay. Mr. J. Cameron Grant said the trouble behind the work was insufficient legislation. They had to fight a great business concern, a large financial interest, and there was only one way of dealing with it, and that was by meeting it on business lines, putting aside for the moment the strictly moral interests. All races and creeds should be brought under it.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

AMBLE ON NAPOLEON'S LIFE.

The "Observer" quotes an extract from "Drakard's Paper" in 1813, alluding with horror to that "disgraceful species of gambling," the taking out at Lloyd's of a policy on the life of Napoleon. The actual terms were four guineas to receive a hundred if the Emperor should be dead or a prisoner before a certain specified date. It is edifying to read the writer's disgust at this transaction, but a reference to the betting book at Brooks's of about the same period would have given him a good many parallels, some of them even more coldblooded. For instance, "Five guineas down to receive a hundred if the Duke of Queensberry dies before half an hour after five in the afternoon of June 27, 1773; a hundred guineas on the Duke of Queenberry's life against Lord Palmerston; a hundred guineas that Lord Derby does not see the next general Election." One member laid five hundred guineas to ten that none of the Cabinet were beheaded by that day three years, while another gentleman who "believed the melancholy contingency to be not only possible, but probable, was free spoken enough to name his Minister." But the climax was reached when two men of family laid a wager on survival of their respective fathers.

ROYAL RESIDENCES.

The residence of Princess Henry of Battenberg, which, it is understood, has been purchased by the Admiralty, consists of two absolutely distinct houses, Osborne Cottage and Albert Cottage. The buildings would prove a most desirable addition to Osborne College, the commodiousness of which is not its strong point. It is probable that the Admiralty intend to use Osborne and Albert Cottage in this connection. Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll is now the only member of the Royal family possessing a residence in the Isle of Wight—Kent Cottage. The King, of course, owns Barton Manor, but as his Majesty has never lived there, but has always lent it to friends, it cannot quite be called one of his residences.

MORE INTELLIGENT JURYMEN.

One of the anomalous workings of the jury system is pointed out by Mr. J. A. Foote, K. C., in his amusing "olla podrida," "Pie Powder." "It is an undoubted fact," he writes, "that juries give larger damages in London than they do in the provinces, and I remember a client who was deprived of costs by Sir Henry Hawkins on the ground that the cause ought to have been tried in Dorsetshire, but who consoled himself by the reflection that he had recovered £500 where a country jury would have given him £50." Present-day jurymen are, however, credited with more intelligence by counsel than in the days when Erskine (as Mr. Foote relates) told a jury at the Guildhall: "The reputation of a cheesemonger in the City of London is like the bloom upon a peach. Breathe on it, and it is gone for ever!

A DOG STORY.

The entire responsibility for the following rests with the "New York Tribune":—Toodles, a tiny year-old toy French poodle, has died of a broken heart. He was clipped for the first time a week ago, and he never held up his head again after getting one look at himself in a mirror. He lost all interest in life drooped and moped and refused to eat. According to veterinary surgeons, Toodles did not have a sign of an ailment, not even a cold. The doctor who examined him could not detect any organic trouble. The veterinarians said it was a plain case of the dog dying from shame and fright at beholding himself clipped."

THE NEW CATHOLIC PEER.

The succession to the peerage of the Hon. William Gibson, M A., eldest son of the late Lord Ashbourne, adds one more Catholic to the House of Lords. There is some doubt, however, the "Universe" says, whether the new peer will consent to take his seat in the Gilded Chamber under present conditions, for when, on one occasion, "Will you ever join the Legislature?" he replied, "Not until we have a Parliament in Dublin." It was while at Oxford that he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. In 1896 he married Marienne, daughter of Roger de Montbrisson, who was received into the Roman Catholic Church shortly after the marriage. The Hon. Violet Gibson, a sister of the new peer, is also a convert to Roman Catholicism.

PAIN AND PARADISE.

The Rev. Mr. Davidson, Greenock, in a speech on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in the United Free Church Assembly yesterday, likened Disestablishment to the drawing of a tooth: "There was a moment of pain, and then there was Paradise."!

TOO POLITE.

The Established Church Assembly, now meeting in Edinburgh, has rather overdone its deference for what was believed to be a Royal letter. The members all stood up to hear it with proper respect. But, when read, the communication proved to be, not from King George, but from the Secretary for Scotland, who acknowledged the receipt of the Assembly's address, and promised to lay it before his Majesty on his return from abroad. Then the fathers and brethren began to think they had disturbed themselves for no sufficient reason. Lord Balfour of Burleigh expressed his doubts, and hoped they would not make it a precedent.

LORD AVEBURY AND EARLY SUMMER.

Lord Avebury might, in a certain sense have been styled by Tacitus "felix opportunitate mortis, for he died during Shakespeare's sweet of the year which was his own favourite season. In his characteristic little book on The Pleasures of Life he grows dithyrambic about the exquisite beauty and delight of early summer and quotes a classic passage from Richard Jefferies. The people in whom appreciation of the varied beauties of nature at this season has been frozen or crushed out may not be thought necessarily be bad but are indeed most pitiable. As has been pointed out the late Lord Avebury as a child was the first person in England to be photographed. But the early photograph was a Daguerreotype negative which could not be reproduced on paper. To Sir J. Herschel the Astronomer belongs the credit of making the first negative from which paper copies could be multiplied. In 1839 the year in which Lord Avebury's Daguerreotype was taken Sir John photographed his great 40ft. telescope at Slough. From this negative, first ever taken on glass, "positives" were printed. The negative was afterwards placed in South Kensington Museum and after being there for more than fifty years several prints were taken from it and distributed among the Herschel family.

BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

Baroness Bertha von Suttner was seventy years old on June 9. "I venture to say," writes Mr. Felix Moscheles in "Concord," "that no man or woman deserves the name of Pacifist who does not write, speak, or elegraph the warmest words of congratulation to this most briliantly gifted of our collegues. In the concise formula, 'Lay down your arms,' which introduces her famous novel, she has created a household word that, translated into many languages, has been echoed through all civilised countries." Baroness von Suttner is president of the Austrian Peace Society and vice-president of the International Peace Bureau of Berne.

NOVEL METHOD OF MALINGERING.

An old American actor has lately been discovered to have deceived the medical authorities for a year, thereby securing maintenance in a hospital. The actor, too old to get further work, reported last November to a doctor that he was troubled with a strange disease, the symptoms of which were red blotches. He puzzled the doctors, says the "Philadelphia Record," who could not diagnose his disease, and was sent to the county hospital for observation, but none of the physicians there were able to tell his ailment. A few days ago an accident caused the dropping of a jar of "medicine" and the doctors then found the blotches were "made up" with grease paint.

CHESTNUTS,

The writer who remarked the other day that "Ascot usually takes place in June" is to be congratulated upon his extensive knowledge. Since this meeting has never been held in any other month, however, the information is hardly sensational. He might now follow it up by informing a marvelling world that Henley "usually" takes place in July, and Goodwood in August. There are many, too, who would be grateful for the information that, as a general rule, Christmas Day falls in December.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING STATISTICS.

The Mines Department reports the gold output during March for the whole of South Africa to be 792,194 fine ounces, value £3,365,029. The total value for the first three months of the present year was £9,841,150. Other minerals for March were silvers, 84614ozs., £10,523; coal, 713,781 tons, £178,703; base minerals other than coal, £97,846. Respecting coal there are 67 collieries now producing and the value per ton at pits' mouth is quoted as follows:—Transvaal, 4s. 3.57d.; Orange Free State, 5s. 6.04d.; Natal, 5s. 11.54d.

TOYS FROM THE EAST.

Japanese toys are said to be rapidly supplanting those made in Germany. Thousands of gross of toy Union Jacks are now made in Japan, and also the majority of the small nodding animals, jumping rabbits and other novelties that are now so common. The chickens, ducks, and rabbits sold by hundreds of thousands for the Easter egg trade are now Japanese-made. Japanese baskets and handbags are now a prominent line over all England. Consular returns show that since 1909 Japan has more than doubled her export of toys, and all the fancy articles that come under this head. In 1911 Japan's export value of toys was £192,800

SUICIDE MANIA.

Failing in her plan to end her life, after seven different attempts in as many months, Laura Graffith, of Atlantic City, has developed a more cheerful view of life, and has signed as a bare-back rider with a circus. As a persistent fatalist Laura, who is about 18 years old, holds the record, says the "Philadelphia Record." She has tried the poison cup, the glittering dagger, and the more prosaic method of taking a running start and putting her head against a telephone pole. So regularly was she admitted to the City Hospital during the past year that a cot was labelled "Laura Griffith," and was held in readiness for her at all hours of the day and night.

WIRELESS FOR TORONTO.

The Canadian Navy Department hopes to start early in the summer on the erection of a wireless station in Toronto. It will be located on the Island, on the site of the old lighthouse. According to Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of the Marine Department, it will be one of a series of links in the chain of wireless stations to protect shipping on the Great Lakes. A lease has been granted to the Marconi Company, but several stations will be erected by the Government. Stations at Toronto Kingston, and on the north shores of Lake Erie, on a spot not yet fixed, will command Lake Erie and Ontario. Kingston will be in communication with Montreal, and from Montreal to the Atlantic. Stations at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Tobermoray, Midland and Edvard Point, near Sarnia, will command Lakes Huron and Superior. A ship on any of the Lakes will always be in touch with a Canadian station.

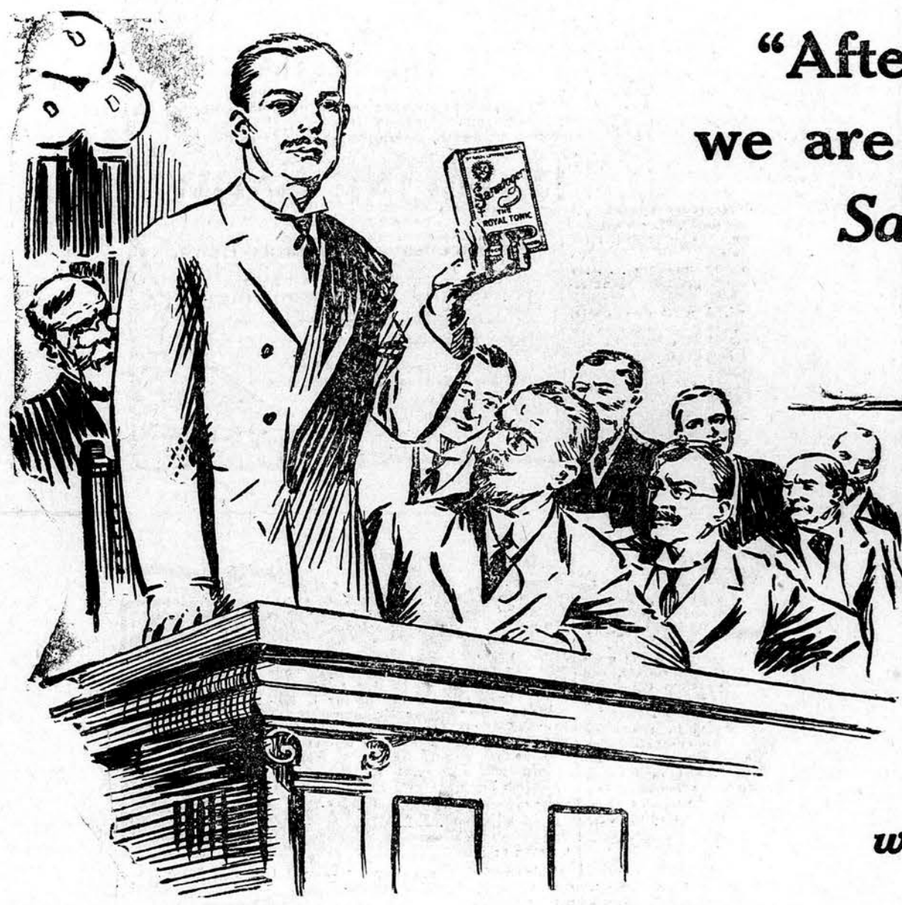
AN ANCIENT FAMILY.

Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole, whose Romney portrait of his ancestress is to be sold shortly, succeeded to the baronetcy only a short time ago on the death of his brother. The family has been settled in Devonshire since the days of the Conquest, and the present heir is a well-known West Countryman, Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, a descendant of the third baronet. The family has frequently changed the style of the name, which was originally Pole. Sir John William de la Pole, the sixth baronet, whose wife was painted by Romney, adopted the present style, but since his time, it has been both Reeve de la Pole and plain Pole. Sir Frederick's brother went back to de la Pole immediately on inheriting the title.

COMMONWEALTH FLAGONS.

East Horsley Vestry has decided, not without opposition, to apply for a faculty for the sale of the two silver Commonwealth flagons which have been in the possession of the parish church since 1649. The vessels, which are the only specimens in the country, have been valued at £750, and are kept in a place of safety in London, owing to the risk of their being stolen.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.



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The Archbishop of Bombay

writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler

—the well-known medical author, writes: "Sanatogen is a highly concentrated and very nutritious food, endowed with special tonic properties. The gain achieved from its aid is permanent; it builds up, fortifies and strengthens the cells of the body. It is a purely scientific and physiological restorative, and there is no reaction."

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writes: "Sanatogen has strengthened my nervous system and improved the general health. It seems to have really good invigorating qualities, and a marked restorative effect."

Dr. Andrew Wilson

writes: In all run-down conditions, Sanatogen will restore vigour in a thoroughly *natural* fashion, without danger of subsequent depression. Its advantages over the ordinary tonics are that it builds up and recuperates while it braces the great nerve centres and it does not upset the system."

The Hon. S. N. Roy, M.A.,

writes from Dinajpur, East Bengal: "I have taken Sanatogen for the last few months, and have derived very great benefit from its use."

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This remarkable endorsement, coming from physicians who habitually prescribe Sanatogen in their practices, is the best possible evidence of *what Sanatogen has actually accomplished* in restoring health and rescuing nerves that have been wasted by illness, anxiety, or the strain of overwork.

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Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Ta-ta Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

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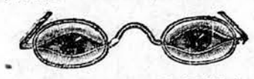

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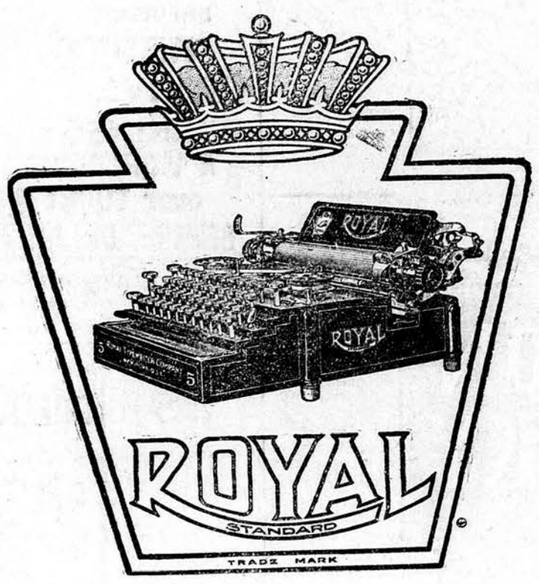

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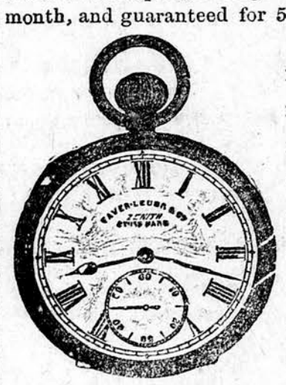

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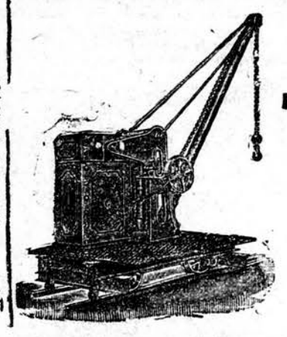

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street London, E. C.